MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

4 AUGUST 1981

Iran

Raja'i Sworn In, Bahonar Nominated--Tehran radio reported that Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i was sworn in as president of Iran during an open session of the Majlis. Tehran radio reported that President Raja'i sent a message to the Majlis on 4 August nominating Islamic Republican Party leader Mohammad Javao Bahonar as prime minister. The radio said the Majlis will vote on the nomination on 5 August.

Nabavi Press Conference--According to Tehran radio, government spokesman Behzad Nabavi told a press conference that certain changes have taken place in the Iranian Air Force. He maintained, however, that they are not directly related to the recent flight of a number of people from Iran, which is under investigation. He added that several people have been arrested in connection with that incident. Turning to relations with France in light of France's refusal to extradite former President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, Nabavi asserted that France must return Bani-Sadr to Iran in accordance with the terms of the extradition treaty between the two countries. Otherwise, Nabavi went on, Iran will be forced to review its relations with France.

Bani-Sadr Interview--In an interview with Paris LE QUOTIDIEN, cited by AFP, former President Bani-Sadr said Soviet and American agents in Iran are manipulating people, including conservative Muslims, and trying to influence them so that Iran will be "overwhelmed in chaos." He added that the U.S. strategy is to wait for the death of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni and the complete breakdown of the Iranian political system and then to fill the vacuum with a strong regime in the pay of the United States. The paper quoted him as saying that the Iranian Armed Forces are now in ruins. He said only 20 percent of the air force is left and perhaps 10 percent of the navy. As for the army, Bani-Sadr continued, there may not be anything left.

Nonaligned Mediation Delegation--Tehran radio reported a Foreign Ministry spokesman as saying that the nonaligned ministerial delegation, consisting of representatives of India, Cuba, Zambia and the PLO, will arrive in Tehran on 6 August to brief President Raja'i on its proposals to end the Iran-Iraq war.

Behbehan Clergyman Assassinated--According to Tehran radio, the Majlis Public Relations Office reported that a Behbehan clergyman was assassinated by "counterrevolutionaries."

Tehran, Kermanshah Explosions--Tehran radio reported that a powerful bomb exploded in front of the Pasteur Institute's hospital in Tehran, causing a number of casualties and injuries and substantial damage. AFP reported that at least three or four people were killed in the blast, which occurred 200 meters from the prime minister's office. Tehran radio also reported that 13 people were killed in an explosion in Azadi Square in Kermanshah.

Narcotics Dealers, Peykar Members Executed--Tehran radio reported that six narcotics dealers were executed by order of the Kerman Islamic Revolution Court. Meanwhile, a Shiraz Islamic Revolution Court communique, broadcast by Shiraz radio, said three Peykar members were executed for antigovernment activities. The communique claimed that during interrogation and trial, the accused avoided expressing any regret and volunteered no information. They were therefore considered guilty, it said.

Egypt

Cairo radio reported that on 3 August President Anwar as-Sadat met with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in London. According to the radio, Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said the Palestinian question and the issue of peace received top priority at the talks, adding that the European role in achieving a Middle East settlement was discussed in general. The radio also quoted Egyptian Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Dr Usamah al-Baz as saying that Egypt hopes that European peace initiatives will increase since the European states are qualified to play an active and constructive role in achieving a rapprochement among the various sides and in working for a comprehensive settlement.

Lebanese Crisis

UNIFIL Position Hit--Jerusalem radio reported that a group of unidentified people opened fire at a position of the UNIFIL Irish contingent in Rshaf. The radio said there were no casualties.

Zahlah Security Forces--Beirut radio reported that two new security forces entered Zahlah on 4 August as part of the government's security plan for the city.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'ARAFAT MAKES STATEMENT AT TRIPOLI AIRPORT

NC031347 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1115 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has arrived in Beirut from Libya following a 1-day visit during which he held talks with Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and a number of officials in the Jamahiriyah. Before leaving Tripoli airport, Brother Abu 'Ammar made the following statement:

[Begin recording] Today I held long and important talks with the brother colonel. They included the results of the honorable battles waged by the Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces during the aggressive war that the Isareli forces had launched, under U.S. orders, against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples in an attempt to strike the Palestinian revolution and the steadfastness of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. However, by the magnificent resistance and the great battles fought by our revolutionaries, the joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces set the most superb examples of heroism and courage as they gave all they had to confront this sudden attack.

Moreover, I informed the brother colonel during the long talks about the attitude of the Palestinian revolution and the Palestinian people, who support the 1 September revolution, particularly following the exposure by the U.S. information media of the U.S. plot against the Libyan Jamahiriyah and against its leader. There is no doubt that there are continuous attempts by the U.S. imperialist power to strike the 1 September revolution and its achievements and [words indistinct] an attempt, as exposed by the information media, to strike the leader of the 1 September revolution. In this context, I reaffirmed to the brother colonel this attitude and that we have come to him at this time in particular to say: We are with you in the same trench against the imperialist-Zionist forces, under the leadership of the United States, and our Arab nation is absolutely not concernec about the likes of such plots, regardless of their number or how many they become, but they will increase the Arab nation's solidarity in confronting its external and internal enemies. The Camp David plot, which wants to make the entire Arab nation kneel down just as, regrettably, it was able in the beginning to make the Egyptian regime kneel down, will not be able to make the remainder of our Arab nation kneel down. But our Arab nation will continue along its course from one victory to another, from one combat engagement to another and from one battle to another until it scores victory, God willing, and until the banners of our Arab nation are raised fluttering on the hills, minarets and churches of Jerusalem, God willing.

I say this at this particular time to affirm on behalf of all the Arab revolutionaries and on behalf of all the Arab strugglers that our Arab nation will loyally continue along its course with its blood and sacrifices, until we write our history for our coming generations with letters of light and fire. Here I must once again bring to mind what the brother colonel said in his famous and important speech on the need to build a single and unified Arab stand and on the need for the Arab masses to agree on a plan, particularly at this juncture, during which they are attempting to make our Arab nation kneel down, to contain it and surround it. The strike against the nuclear reactor in Baghdad is a warning to the Arab nation and to every Arab country. Brother Mu'ammar has made an appeal for an Arab stand to confront the Israeli-U.S. plot, which uses U.S. tools, arms, technology and unlimited support. In this context I say that a single, unified Arab stand coupled with a sincere Arab will undboutedly forge its course regardless of the agents--and they are many--in the area.

When we speak about Camp David we must not only speak about As-Sadat's plot but we must also speak about the small and cheap attempts by Numayri with him, which have fallen on deaf ears.

However, I address the Sudanese people and tell them: Let us be together in the line of fire against imperialism, Zionism and colonialism for the sake of building the history and future of this Arab nation. Once again, I repeat that these important talks, which included, in addition to these two topics, a number of Arab and international issues, were successful, positive and constructive and that an atmosphere of fraternity, amity and (?sincerity) prevailed at the meetings. [end recording]

'ARAFAT INTERVIEWED ON U.S. COMPLICITY IN CONFLICT

PM031417 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 1-7 Aug pp 14-17

[Interview granted by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to Salih 'Awwad and Khalid Salam--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Were there any Palestinian conditions for accepting the cease-fire?

[Answer] Yes, the United Nations was informed of three conditions, which are halting Israeli air, land and naval operations against all the Lebanese territories, stopping Sa'd Haddad's activities so that he ceases to be their excuse to strike at Tyre, Sidon and An-Nabatiyah whenever they wish and stopping Haddad's activities against the Lebanese people in the UNIFIL-controlled zone. The United Nations was also informed that we are still committed to the Tunis summit resolutions not to launch any operations from the Lebanese territories except in self-defense.

[Question] We noticed during the recent fighting that you tried to open a new front across the Jordan Valley front when you shelled the town of Samakh on the Jordanian-Palestinian-Syrian borders. Does this mean a new decision to shift the battle to other Arab fronts?

[Answer] This operation was a retort to an enemy who says he has a long arm, to tell him that we too have a long arm. We have no planes to reach Gaza, Jerusalem, Jericho, Eilat, Jaffa or Haifa, but we have brave men who can reach all these occupied Palestinian towns. We had no navy when Dalali al-Mughrabi led a battle along the northern Palestinian coast.

[Question] Every military action has political objectives, both tactical and strategic. What are, in your estimate, the tactical and strategic objectives of this war as far as the enemy is concerned?

[Answer] The objective is to eradicate the Palestinians. This is an American decision being carried out by the Zionist military gangs. President Reagan betrayed this intention when he met with some Arab ambassadors following the raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor and told them that the Palestinians have no homeland. U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig said the same thing in his recent tour of the area when he was trying to impose on the Arabs the American idea that priority in the area should be given the alleged Soviet threat. This was what President Reagan's adviser Richard Allen said when he declared that the Israelis have the right of hot pursuit of the Palestinians. During by recent tours of the Arab countries I have submitted to my brother Arab leaders documents proving that the United States took part in the planning and execution of the operation against the Iraqi nuclear reactor. Only a few days later an official U.S. spokesman stood up to say that the United States agreed with Israel on the operation but disagreed with it on the timing. Now you will see with me that the eruption of the current battles against us coincided with the arrival of U.S. envoy Philip Habib in the area. It is no longer a secret that Israel depends on the United States for all means of survival, from bread to the Phantom.

Golda Meir once said: "Whoever thinks that the United States is merely a friend of Israel is mistaken; it is the sole strategic ally and the basic partner in everything." This was what the Israeli prime minister said during the 1973 October war, when the United States set up an air bridge with C-45 [as published] aircraft to transport tanks and their crews direct tothe battlefields.

The objective is to destroy the Palestinian revolution and liquidate the PLO so that they can impose the Camp David accords on the area, on the one hand, and try to impose by force the U.S. policy that places the Soviet threat before the Israeli threat, on the other. Here I should ask: Who destroyed the Iraqi nuclear reactor and who raided Beirut? Was it the Soviet threat or the U.S. threat wearing the Israeli helmet? Who is occupying Arab territories and all of the Palestinian territories? Is it the Soviet threat or the U.S. tanks manned by Israeli troops?

I must say that we are not confused by colors. I would like, through AL-MAJALLAH magazine, to address a warning to Haig--that he should not try to play the game of colors with us. We are capable of distinguishing colors. Our eyes are sound and so are our minds and hearts. Our will is even sounder.

[Question] It appears that U.S. envoy Habib carried with him to Lebanon new conditions regarding the Palestinian resistance.

[Answer] By God, I have no knowledge of these conditions and I have no wish to know them. I deal with the United Nations only. Contacts are between myself and the Security Council chairman. There are direct and indirect contacts through [UNIFIL commander] General Callaghan and through our New York office, from where I received a message a few minutes ago. You probably have noticed that when Habib wanted to comment on the war he said: the current war between Israel and the .... He did not complete the sentence because he did not wish to mention the word "Palestinians." Why? Because the United States does not want even this word. I am not challenging Begin: I leave him to our forces in the south. But I wish to challenge Reagan and tell him that there can be no security and stability in the Middle East when the Palestinian people's inalienable rights are ignored, in luding the right to return, to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent state, with Jerusalem as its capital, under the PLO flag.

ABU SHARAR SAYS FEDAYEEN MAY ASK FOR SAM-6'S

LD040852 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0741 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 4 Aug (KUNA)--A Kuwaiti paper today attributes to a Palestinian leader a statement to the effect that Palestinian fedayeen will try to bring Soviet SAM-6 antiaircraft missiles into Lebanon to confront future Israeli air raids.

AL-WATAN cites Majid Abu Sharar, a leader of the Fatah movement, one of the largest fedayeen organizations, as saying in a Beirut interview: "I believe that the basis of conflict between the fedayeen and Israel will widen in the coming period, something which will prompt us to ask for SAM-6 missiles to be brought in, despite all the implications." Abu Sharar does not clarify what these "implications" are.

The interview with Abu Sharar makes no reference to the cease-fire between the PLO and Israel, which was arranged by Habib 10 days ago, after fighting lasting 2 weeks, something which indicates that the interview could have been held with him before the agreement was reached.

The Palestinian official says that he does not rule out the possibility of Israel's going into southern Lebanon in order to strike at the fedayeen. However, he adds that the Palestinian resistance "is capable" of confronting it.

AS-SADAT INTERVIEWED ON SUDAN'S MEDITERRANEAN PORT

NC030847 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0707 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Cairo, 3 Aug (MENA)--President Anwar as-Sadat has said that his initiative to grant a plot of Egyptian land to Sudan for the establishment of a port on the Mediterranean coast is aimed at achieving integration between the two countries. It also means that Sudan would constitute Egypt's depth, just as Egypt would constitute Sudan's depth. In an interview with the weekly MAY newspaper, published today, President as-Sadat said that he had wished that this integration would have taken place among the Arab countries and not just between two countries. He also had wished that the northern coastal area of Egypt, the area extending from Alexandria to As-Sallum, would have included Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar and any other Arab country.

President as-Sadat affirmed that if this had been achieved then the Arab integration about which we speak would have been achieved and the long vacant coast would have been turned into an arena for the biggest building, construction and industrialization operation and would have achieved self-sufficiency for all the Arabs. He expressed his regret that this has not been achieved yet because of the Arab boycott of Egypt and because the Arabs decided to deposit their assets in foreign banks.

As-Sadat pointed out in this regard that the invitation is open to Sudan alone to participate with us in the free-zones project on the northern coast. Concerning the other Arab brothers, who have attempted to starve Egypt, I say to them that we have withdrawn that invitation.

Here follows the text of the interview which the paper's chief editor, Ibrahim Sa'dah, had with President Anwar as-Sadat:

[Question] The Egyptian people actually hope that rapid integration will be achieved between the two fraternal countries, Egypt and Sudan. There is no doubt that the establishment of a Sudanese port inside Egyptian borders indicates extremely rapid progress in the achievement of this integration and a sign of the establishment of a total union between the two peoples. The Egyptian public opinion expects an explanation from Your Excellency.

[Answer] This topic has an old story which I would like to narrate to our people. This story began with the late King Faysal and also with the late shah of Iran. I had earlier spoken about the pipelines project that connects Suez with Alexandria and in which the oil coming from the Red Sea is pumped to the Mediterranean. The capacity of this line amounts to about 80 million tons, and this large capacity is expected to double. We first thought about establishing this line during the long period when the Suez Canal was closed to navigation and the passage of the giant oil tankers through the canal had stopped.

Sometime before this, Israel had established a similar line between Elat and the Mediterranean. This line, which was established in record time, was used to transport Iranian oil to the tankers that were waiting in the Mediterranean to take it to Europe, instead of through the Suez Canal, which had been closed to shipping since the 1967 June war.

As far as the Suez-Alexandria pipeline was concerned, the studies undertaken by the world's experts indicated the project would cost about $400 million. I immediately contacted Saudi King Faysal and told him: I want you to participate with us in this project. King Faysal thought that I wanted him to participate in the project because he had the money. He contacted us and said: The matter is simple. There is no need to make us participate with Egypt in this Egyptian project. I shall send you the $400 million and you can pay it back later either by installments or by deducting the dues on our oil, which will be continuously passing through the pipelines.

I told King Faysal that I wanted him to participate with us in this project because the aim is not to bring benefits to Egypt alone, for the basic concept calls for the participation of all the Arabs in vital projects, called strategic projects. I also told King Faysal: "My aim is for the Arabs to think as one. When I think of a project I do not just have Egypt in mind but the rest of the Arab countries too. We must be a unified Arab nation."

We must also think about the mammoth projects which will benefit all of us instead of making do with despositing our assets in the banks and getting the low interest we are getting from those banks. What really baffles me is that some of us are content with depositing our banknotes in safes and banks. I believe it would be more sound to invest this money to create a mammoth industrial, commercial and architectural revival in which Arab countries would take part in a way similar to the EEC. In view of my insistence of his participation in the project, the man expressed his consent, saying: "There is no objection as long as you insist. We will have Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Qatar participate in 50 percent [of the project], while Egypt will participate in the remaining 50 percent.

We immediately started to implement [the project] while the three Arab countries thankfully provided the capital. Egypt was to provide its share later on by installments because at that time we did not have sufficient funds to allocate for this project.

As I had predicted, the project was a great success and provided the countries participating in it with an annual income amounting to 30 percent of the capital. This was my aim in this project as well as the other joint projects I was drawing up and trying to convince the rest of our Arab brothers to take part in.

Later King Faysal died, and with the death of this great Arab leader many changes occurred in Arab relations. Also, many ideas I had intended to submit for evaluation before starting a series of mammoth joint strategic projects similar to the pipeline project--all of these came to a halt.

[Question] What were those projects you intended to submit to the Arab countries before implementing them inside Egypt?

[Answer] We all know of the harsh climate prevailing in the Gulf area, which is unbearable during most of the year. On the other hand, I was thinking of Egypt's mild climate, and more. I was looking at the long coastline that extends 500 kms, from Alexandria to As-Sallum, and overlooks the Mediterranean sea. I thought I would ask our Arab brothers to exploit this long coastline for the establishment of mammoth profitable projects that would yield fabulous profits, instead of making do with the profits they were getting from their assets deposited in the banks.

I thought of asking those fraternal countries to choose a piece of land in that area overlooking the Mediterranean Sea, Europe and that part of the world with which those countries do not have [direct] contact on account of their geographical location. I imagined that long coastline from Alexandria to As-Sallum as being divided into free zones which would be allocated to each Arab country that wants to establish such installations as warehouses, factories and so on and so forth, in accordance with a strategic plan that would ensure the real integration of the Arab nation and bring it forth to the world as a political and economic force to be reckoned with.

To my utter regret, King Faysal died before I could suggest the idea to him and then Arab (?relations) deteriorated. Today it is no longer convenient to think about this major project, which I consider to be the real nucleus for Arab economic integration instead of that integration which is based only on Nazi slogans and speeches.

[Question] This was our position with King Faysal--God rest his soul. What was our position with the late shah of Iran concerning the same idea?

[Answer] I was well aware that the shah would greatly welcome this idea. His country overlooks only the Gulf and the Indian Ocean. So if we offer to build for his country a free zone and a special port overlooking the Mediterranean Sea he would be certain to greatly welcome the idea.

[Question] But why the shah of Iran, Mr President, and why Iran in particular?

[Answer] For [several] reasons, the most important of which was the attitude of the shah and Iran toward us during the hard circumstances we were undergoing. Perhaps you will recall that immediately after the first disengagement agreement between us and the Israeli forces I issued an order giving supreme priority to the rebuilding of the canal cities. In fact, we did embark on fully rebuilding the cities following the ruin and destruction they sustained during the long war years. As for the city of Port Said, I realized what its inhabitants had been dreaming of for many years, namely, to close their city and turn it into a free zone, as the only certain solution that would save it from its interminable economic crises. Thus, Port Said has become, in effect, a free city. On this occasion I would like to laud the enormous sacrifices made by the people of Port Said and the burdens they bore, from the 1967 war to the 1973 war. The people of Port Said were not alone in bearing the burdens and sufferings; the people of Ismalia and Suez and the other people in the area had, for years on end, borne unbearable and unimaginable displacement. Some of them lived in inhumane conditions. Others slept in sewers and in schools that couldn't accomodate more than 1000 people but which had many times that number taking refuge there.

What was more important, and dangerous too, was that these difficult years were getting too prolonged for these inhabitants, making many of them lose hope for returning to their cities and homes. No one can comprehend these feelings more than those who realize the importance of the link with the land on which they were born and raised. I, for instance, cannot imagine a day when I would lose hope of returning to my village, Mit Abu al-Kawm.

Therefore, I always commend the role played by the people of the canal area. They alone suffered the horrors, the most shocking of which is--as I said--to despair of returning to their land and homes. The capital's inhabitants, for instance, did not face this crisis. Their water was not cut off and they were not deprived of hot water or air-conditioning. Not only this, they never experienced the fear of raids and wars. Even in the October 1973 war the air raid siren was sounded only once or twice in Cairo--and for only a few minutes.

Therefore, I gave supreme priority to providing comfort for that area's inhabitants. Thus, we restored buildings and began construction and realized the major dream of the people of Port Said in turning their city into a mammoth free zone.

At that time, the late shah of Iran made a nice gesture when he contacted me and said: "By God, we would like to participate with you in rebuilding and developing the city of Port Said." I welcomed the offer, and we jointly established many projects, such as the bank and the various companies that are still working and making huge profits.

I wanted to return the favor to the shah of Iran, who had volunterred to give money to participate in rebuilding the area which was completely ravaged by the war. I thought of offering him the opportunity to choose a piece of land for his country, which would become a free zone and an economic power that would yield many profits to us and to them at the same time.

But this proposal was not implemented, for things started happening quickly in Iran--as we all know. Therefore, no country had the opportunity to participate in implementing this idea--except recently the Sudan.

[Question] Egyptian public opinion was taken by surprise with the news that Egypt had decided to donate a plot of land to fraternal Sudan for building a port on the Mediterranean. The surprise to the Egyptian public was that it had not heard about the project before.

[Answer] If we go back to the [Egyptian-Sudanese] joint statement, we will find that we had agreed that the two sides will exchange ownership. This means that a Sudanese can own property in Egypt and an Egyptian can own property in Sudan, and thus integration between the two countries will proceed forward. So where is the surprise?

[Question] Some are asking why this decision had not been first submitted to the People's Assembly for approval.

[Answer] These people should ge reassured by the fact that we in Egypt adhere to the system we have drawn up for managing the affairs of the state; we also adhere to the provisions of the constitution, which defines the sound course for us to follow in the system of government. The constitution stipulates state ownership of the land and anything over or under it whereby no ruler or government can dispose of one inch of land owned by the state, except with the approval of the People's Assembly. Furthermore, the approval of the People's Assembly is necessary before the executive authority--the government--spends one mil of state money. Therefore, those who are asking this question have not read the constitution very well and are not completely conversant with the system by which we apply government procedures.

Regarding the topic of granting an area of Egyptian land to fraternal Sudan, the initiative began with me and more steps will follow this initiative. I had earlier said that Sudan will be sending a delegation, including a group of specialists and experts, to Cairo to meet with the Egyptian delegation which will be formed to study the technical, political, economic and social aspects of the idea. We have not fixed the site yet and it will only be fixed after another study, which I have instructed Reconstruction Minister Hasaballah al-Kafrawi to prepare. When all these measures are completed the two sides will draw up the articles of the agreement with all their precise technical details. As is customary in such cases, the agreement will be submitted to the People's Assembly, which will discuss it article-by-article before expressing approval or opposition. This is the system that I am speaking about and this, I believe, will answer those who have imagined that we, as an executive authority, can dispose with state land without first obtaining the approval of the People's Assembly.

[Question] Can we hear from Your Excellency more details on this new and big project.

[Answer] We are working to achieve integration between Sudan and Egypt. This integration means that Sudan should constitute part of Egypt's depth and vice versa; this is exactly what President Numayri said. How I wished that the idea would be fulfilled in the wider form I have always imagined and expected. I have been studying the idea of integration among all the Arab countries, and not only between two countries. I have always expected that a new Saudi Arabia, a new Kuwait, a new Qatar, a new Sudan and any other Arab country would be established in areas fixed and designated for each state throughout the coast from Alexandria to As-Sallum. Had this been achieved, the complete Arab integration about which we speak would have been achieved and the long vacant coast would have been turned into an arena for the biggest building, construction and industrialization operation that would achieve self-sufficiency for us as Arabs.

There are many things which he cannot attain, as a single country, before scores of years have passed.

Regrettably, this aim has not been achieved. Sudan alone will achieve with us a small part of this great aim. I am really sad about what happened to [separate] us from the Arab brothers. Before they severed relations with us and before they declared the war of starvation on us, I used to think about Arab integration in its wider sense. I used to think of Arab integration in its wider sense and I used to think of inviting them to live among us and invest their money in our land, so that both we and they and the entire Arab nation would benefit. I was going to give them an area of land on which they could build whatever they wanted, such as installations and warehouses, in return for allowing Egypt to establish industries in their countries with Egyptian manpower. This great aim was dissipated by the Arab brothers when they met for their famous conference in Baghdad, where they came out with their resolutions severing relations with Egypt and attempting to starve its people.

They have dropped the veil from their true intentions. Egypt was contemplating how to achieve the best Arab integration system that would bring benefits to all, and they were contemplating how to strike and vilify Egypt and how to starve its people.

Had the project of free zones, which I had intended to invite the Arab states to participate in, been achieved, the Arab brothers would not have regretted their agreement to participate and they would have gained the biggest profit for their money--much more than the profit they are getting for hearding their money in European and U.S. banks, because this profit is returned to those foreign countries to pay for all the things that the Arabs need and cannot manufacture or is not available in their own countries.

Today the invitation is open to Sudan only, and we have withdrawn it from the remaining Arab brothers. Even if those brothers ask to join the integration and help build the Egyptian coast, I shall advise my people not to accept their request because they have revealed their intentions toward Egypt and its people. As for fraternal Sudan, it is our country, the country of our people and brothers, and it constitutes part of our land and vice versa.

ITALY'S COLOMBO STOPS OVER EN ROUTE TO SOMALIA

NC031108 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1005 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Cairo, 3 Aug (MENA)--Today at 1045, Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo arrived at Cairo airport aboard a military plane on his way to Somalia. The Italian foreign minister was received at the airport by the director of the Western European Department [of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry] Ambassador Amin Sami, the secretary of the General Information Department, Ibrahim 'Awf, and officials of the Italian Embassy in Cairo. Before leaving Cairo airport at 1130, Mr Emilio Colombo held a news conference during which he answered reporters' questions.

To a question on the European role in pushing the autonomy talks forward, in light of President as-Sadat's forthcoming meeting with the British foreign minister and chairman of the EEC, Lord Carrington, the Italian foreign minister said that the EEC has empowered Carrington to exert efforts to push the autonomy talks forward. He added: We are working in various international arenas to attain a sound solution to the Palestinian problem, and this can lead to the establishment of peace in the area.

To a question concerning the aim of his visit to Somalia, Colombo replied that Italy and Somalia are linked by longtime relations, which were bolstered during the past few years when Italy contributed aid to develop this friendly country.

He added: We, on our part, are making efforts in various spheres to find a solution to the Somali problem. However, we are not carrying out the role of mediator, because this would be an imprecise word. Our efforts stem from our great interest in finding a solution to the problems of the Horn of Africa, which is, first and foremost, an African interest and an interest of all the countries interested in peace.

It would be worthwhile to note that Colombo's 3-day visit to Somalia is in response to an invitation by Somali Foreign Minister Abdurahman Jama Barre.

A responsible source at the Italian embassy told MENA that the Italian foreign minister would be stopping over in Cairo next Thursday on his way back to Rome.

THREE KILLED BY EXPLOSION IN CAIRO CHURCH 2 AUG

NC031315 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Attorney General Counsellor Salah ar-Rashidi issued a statement today saying that the Attorney General's Office has been informed that during the wedding of a citizen at the Masarrah Church in Shubra an explosion took place which injured 59 guests, both Muslims and Christians, including a policeman appointed in the area. The explosion took place at approximately 2200 on Sunday 2 August 1981 when the guests were congratulating the newlyweds at the church reception hall. Three of the wounded succumbed to their wounds. They include two Muslims.

When questioned, the church pastor, Arsanus Zaki, and the church administrative supervisor, Francis Ramsis, said that the relations between the Muslims and Christians are most amicable. They believe that it was likely that the incident was perpetrated by one of the agents of the rejectionist front and Egypt's enemies to disrupt the friendly relations between the Christians and Muslims at a time coinciding with the president's visit abroad. The prosecution is continuing the investigation.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 418

JN031643 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1615 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Aug (INA)--The Iraqi Armed Forces inflicted new losses on the Persian enemy during the past 24 hours. They killed 68 Iranians and destroyed various war materials. Communique No 418 issued this evening by the Armed Forces General Command put known enemy losses in equipment at 6 infantry positions, 19 vehicles, 3 guns, 1 rocket launcher, 10 stockpiles of hardware, 4 observation posts and 2 excavators destroyed. The text of Communique No 418 issued by the Armed Forces General Command is as follows:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Armed with high morale, our victorious armed forces continued their activities in the theater of operations. The outcome of these activities yesterday evening and today is as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Our valiant advance forces pounded enemy concentrations and positions in the Abadan area, killing 27 and destroying 4 infantry positions; 2 vehicles, 1 carrying hardware; 1 gun; 1 excavator; 2 stockpiles of hardware; and 3 observation posts.
B. Nine killed and four vehicles, two carrying hardware; one excavator; and three stockpiles of hardware destroyed in the Dezful area.
C. Five killed and four vehicles, three carrying hardware and one carrying personnel; one gun; and one rocket launcher destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area.
D. Enemy troop concentrations were sighted opposite our positions in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area. Our units pounded them, killing 19 and destroying 2 vehicles and 1 stockpile of hardware in the same area.
E. Six killed and two vehicles, one carrying hardware, and one stockpile of hardware destroyed in the Gilan-e Gharb area.
F. Two killed and two vehicles, one gun, two stockpiles of hardware and one observation post destroyed in the Shush area.
G. Two infantry positions and three vehicles destroyed in the Sumar area.
H. One stockpile of hardware destroyed in the Mimak area opposite our positions in Sayf Sa'd.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 68 dead and 6 infantry positions, 19 vehicles, 3 guns, 2 excavators, 1 rocket launcher, 10 stockpiles of hardware and 4 observation posts destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 14 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One vehicle damaged.
C. The Persian enemy shelled the city of Basra this morning with heavy artillery. Three civilian were martyred and ten others wounded as a result of this shelling.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 3 August 1981

SADDAM HUSAYN VISITS THEATER OF OPERATIONS

JN031650 Baghdad INA Arabic 1625 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Aug (INA)--President Saddam Husayn has spent the days of the blessed 'Id al-Fitr with the Iraqi forces in the central sector of the theater of operations. During his visit, the president met with several commanders of military units and formations.

He asked the commanders to convey his 'Id greetings to our hero fighters on the front. The president inquired about the condition and morale of the fighters.

NONALIGNED ENVOYS BRIEFED ON ISRAELI-IRANIAN DEAL

JN031328 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1215 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Aug (INA)--Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi today sent a written message to Cuban President Fidel Castro, in his capacity as current chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, on the arms cooperation between the Zionist entity and the Persian regime.

This morning the Foreign Ministry summoned the heads of the nonaligned diplomatic missions [words indistinct]. Stewart Allen McCafferty, an international arms dealer of British citizenship, had pledged to transport the aforementioned consignment in 10 flights between Tel Aviv and Tehran. The aforementioned Argentine plane did indeed make three of these trips via Larnaca International Airport in Cyprus where it was refueled.

The Foreign Ministry pointed out to the heads of the nonaligned diplomatic missions that the Zionist entity's provision of the Khomeyni regime with U.S.-made arms, equipment and spare parts means that the United States is supplying the Zionist entity with spare parts, arms and equipment at a rate higher than usual so that this entity can leak them to Iran.

The Foreign Ministry pointed out that the Iranian regime, which claims to adhere to the principles of nonalignment and considers itself a member of the Nonaligned Movement, is cooperating with the Zionist entity, which is one of the most inveterate enemies of this movement and seeks to undermine it. Having colluded with the Zionist entity in striking at the Iraqi nuclear installations in June, the Iranian regime is now cooperating with the Zionist entity to prolong the aggressive war against Iraq.

'AZIZ DISCUSSES REACTOR RAID, ISRAEL, U.S.

PM030909 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 31 Jul 81 pp 20-23

[Interview granted by Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz to Huda al-Husayni in Beirut--date not given]

[Excerpts] AL-HAWADITH: As I talk to you now Lebanon is experiencing a terrible massacre: The southern part is cut off from the rest of the country, half of Beirut is destroyed and there are still bodies under the rubble. I would like to ask you: Why is this escalation happening, do you pin any hopes on the Arab followup committee and who will solve Lebanon's crisis?

Tariq 'Aziz: The Zionist aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian resistance was no surprise to us. The present escalation is a Zionist policy which the Zionist entity's leaders have been advocating for a long time. In accordance with this policy, they committed aggression against Iraq, and now they are committing it against the Arab nation ensures the existence of this entity as the dominant power in the area. This is a fixed policy in the mind of those people. I do not agree with the view that the attack which took place against Iraq and is now taking place against Lebanon is part of a settlement plan. The Zionist entity is against a settlement in the first place. This, however, does not mean that we are justifying the settlement or believe that the settlement should become acceptable as long as the Zionist entity rejects it. By its nature the Zionist entity is expansionist and seizes every opportunity to carry out its expansionist policy.

What enables the Zionist entity to escalate the situation is the weakness of the Arab position and of Arab solidarity, which gives it a suitable opportunity to stop up its strikes.

I believe that the attitude of certain Arab parties toward the Iraqi-Iranian conflict has given an opportunity to the ruling establishment in the Zionist entity or has led it to believe that it can smash Arab solidarity, which is mere slogans and not a real power. When a particular Arab state colludes with a foreign power against Iraq, regardless of the reasons and justifications, it gives the Zionist entity the opportunity to prove its theory that Arab solidarity cannot be a real power. This is why the Zionist entity attacked Iraq during the Iraqi-Iranian conflict and is now attacking Lebanon and the resistance, realizing that the reaction will not be strong. This demands a sincere and serious review of the basis of joint Arab action.

AL-HAWADITH: Let us now talk about Iraq. Is blaming the world for what Israel did to the Iraqi nuclear reactor Iraq's final answer, despite the fact that President Saddam Husayn said that "this action should not be only condemned and denounced"? Do you not also share a major part of this responsibility? Have you now installed radar on the borders between you and Saudi Arabia and Jordan?

Tariq 'Aziz: We are not blaming foreign parties more than is justified. The responsibility for the aggression is clear. It was a blatant agression carried out by Zionist planes. International involvement is this operation is also understood and clear. Such involvement may not have been direct, but indirect involvement is obvious and we have pointed to it. I was asked by a U.S. television station about the U.S. connection in this operation. I said I had no information. But when I say I have no information it does not mean that we exclude an American connection in this operation via some U.S. establishment or agency. What is more important than this is the U.S. protection of the Zionist operation. Although the United States criticized the operation, it protected it, because at the Security Council it rejected the imposition of sanctions on the Zionist entity for its aggression. Moreover, U.S. officials tried to find justifications for the Zionist operation, as was evident in the statements of President Reagan and other U.S. officials.

AL-HAWADITH: President Saddam Husayn directly accused the United States and France. Every time a blow is struck against us we Arabs blame the United States and call for measures against it. If the United States is the source of all evil, why should not all the Arab countries cooperate with it [presumably, to win it over to their side].

Tariq 'Aziz: That is a strange question. President Saddam Husayn has not accused anybody, but has put the historical blame on the two states responsible for enabling the Zionist enemy to have the capability to produce nuclear weapons: First, France, which supplied the Zionist entity with a nuclear reactor in the fifties, and, second, the United States, which supplied it with nuclear technology. This is a known fact. But to deal with the U.S.-Zionist collusion by aligning ourselves with the United States would be to jump from the frying pan into the fire. The basis of the Arab struggle is struggle for independence and the basis of the struggle against the Zionist enemy is the struggle for independence and liberation. The biggest crime an Arab regime could commit would be to deal with the Arab-Zionist conflict by aligning with or submitting to the will of another country. This would mean trying to liberate Palestine by restoring foreign domination of our countries. That is wrongheaded and against the interests of the Arab nation.

Instead of aligning with the United States and submitting to its will we must resist the U.S. plans and make the Americans understand through our means--which are not few--that the U.S. collusion with the Zionist entity will harm its legitimate interests, which we respect, just as we respect the legitimate interest of any international party with which we have normal relations.

When we do so we will be able to influence the U.S. stand. The U.S. stand will never be influenced by this or that regime coming under U.S. tutelage. On the contrary, the Americans and all the big powers and the colonialist powers despise those who submit to them and respect those who insist on their independence and sovereignty.

ENVOY CARRIES MESSAGE TO ARAB LEAGUE SECRETARY

GF031221 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Ambassador 'Abd as-Satar 'Abd al-Jabbar, the director of the Arab Affairs Department at the Foreign Ministry, arrived in Tunis today. He is carrying a written message from Foreign Minister Dr S'adun Hammadi to Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi.

'Abdas-Satar said the message deals with cooperation between the Persian regime and the Zionist entity via a third party in the field of armaments and the supply of U.S. arms, equipment and spare parts to the Khomeyni regime via the Zionist entity. He said the cooperation between the two racist regimes demonstrates that the United States is supplying the Zionist entity with various materiel beyond its needs in order to route it to the Persian regime.

COMMUNISTS APPREHEND TWO FRENCH ENGINEERS

JN031810 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Surani Kurdish 1600 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] On the morning of 22 July 1981, one of the Iraqi Communist Party detachments belonging to the (garmian) force set up a roadblock on the Baghdad-Kirkuk road and arrested two French engineers named (Jim Tour) and (Maurice Charli) and an interpreter named Zayya Yusuf. They are now in an Iraqi Communist Party base.

REPORTAGE ON MILITARY ACTIVITIES 2-4 AUG

New Zahlah Security

NC040731 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] A new armored force entered the city of Zahlah at dawn today as part of the security plan that the government is implementing in Zahlah. The force is under the command of Captains Samir Subuh and Salim Abu Shaqra. Another security force coming from Ba'labakk, under the command of 1st Lt Ghassan Subuh, joined the former force and took up positions assigned to the internal security forces in the government house and quarters in Zahlah.

Clashes in Sidon

NC031827 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Excerpt] At a time when cautious calm prevailed in the capital, Beirut, the city of Sidon was today the scene of bloody clashes between the Mustafa Sa'd group and the general command [not further identified] in which medium-caliber weapons and rockets were used. One person was killed and 8 others were wounded. Tension continues to prevail in the city, which is at a standstill.

AL-WAZZAN EXPLAINS AIMS OF DIPLOMATIC MOVES

NC031834 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] On leaving Bustrus Palace [the Foreign Ministry building] today Prime Minister al-Wazzan was asked whether the U.S. and Soviet stands have encouraged Lebanon to activate its complaint to the Security Council. He answered that the aim is not to acitivate the complaint, because the complaint exists and is continuing and we are working toward consolidating it. Priority, however, is now being given to stabilizing the cease-fire, he added.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan then said: Lebanon has suffered a great deal and has not yet recovered from the blow it has suffered as a result of the attacks on its civilian installations and public utilities. What concerns us is that these blows should not be repeated and that the cease-fire be maintained. This does not mean that we will abandon our complaint or the request for denunciation [of Israel] and the imposition of sanctions, on which we insist. However, our goal at the present stage is to stabilize the cease-fire, because this is in Lebanon's interest, as well as in the overall Arab interest.

Asked when the followup committee will begin its activity at the ambassadorial level to carry out the tasks assigned to it, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: I can say that it is carrying out its activity. The proof of this is that today I held a meeting with the Kuwaiti ambassador. Our discussion centered on the efforts that the followup committee must make. In the next 2 days, we will also meet with other Arab officials in order to discuss the work plan we have drawn up and prepare for the committee's meeting on 3 and 4 September.

Asked whether Lebanon has received any answer from the Arab countries to its call for holding an Arab summit conference, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: So far we have received no official answers. However, we have heard a statement by the brotherly Kuwaiti officials in which they welcomed such a summit. We must continue the contacts to set a date for this summit. We believe we are taking the correct approach with the Arab brothers. We rely on our brothers and friends. All our efforts are focused on asking real help from our Arab brothers before asking it from friends.

SARKIS MEETS WITH AL-WAZZAN, TUWAYNI 3 AUG

NC031810 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Excerpts] President Ilyas Sarkis today met with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and Lebanon's UN Ambassador Ghassan Tuwayni.

Following the meeting, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said that a review was made of all the steps that have been taken so far. He said that it was also an opportunity to brief President Sarkis on the security measures he discussed yesterday with Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] Commander Brig Gen Sami al-Khatib, Chief of the ADF Intelligence Service Col Muhammad Ghanim and Palestinian official Abu al-Hawl. The prime minister added that the political situation and the necessary atmosphere for detente must be accompanied by a calm security atmosphere that will help us in all of our steps.

SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER SENDS LETTER TO AL-WAZZAN

NC031836 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Saudi Charge d'Affaires Husayn Barakat today gave Kisrawan Labaki, [foreign ministry secretary general], a letter from [Saudi Foreign Minister] Sa'ud al-Faysal for Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan in his capacity as interior minister.

It is believed that the letter deals with the next meeting of the follow-up committee.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR MEETS WITH JUNBLATT, OTHERS

PM040955 Beirut AN-NAHAR in Arabic 30 Jul 81 p 3

[Unattributed report]

[Text] Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese National Movement, yesterday morning met Soviet Ambassador in Beirut Aleksandr Soldatov in the presence of Tourism Minister Marwan Hamadah for talks on the latest developments in Lebanon and the area.

Soldatov also met Lebanese Communist Party General Secretary Georges Hawi and Politburo member Nadim 'Abd as-Samad.

The Soviet ambassador handed Hawi a message from the Soviet leaders "asserting the Soviet Union's solidarity with the Lebanese people against Israeli aggression and support for the struggle of the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese National Movement against every aggression and conspiracy by Israel, which is backed by U.S. imperialism."

ENVOY TO U.S. DESCRIES SAUDI AID TO 'TERRORISTS'

TA040525 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] At a meeting with Secretary of State Haig last night, Israel's ambassador complained of new terrorist violations of the cease-fire. Ambassador 'Evron said that Saudi Arabia was helping the terrorists exploit the cease-fire by shipping them fresh supplies of weapons. He said that Israel saw this as a violation of the spirit of the cease-fire mediated by the United States. Ambassador 'Evron urged the United States to reexamine its arms relationship with Saudi Arabia. He expressed confidence that the suspended F-16's would soon be released for shipment to Israel.

JORDAN KEEPS ISRAELI BORDER CLOSED TO 'TERRORISTS'

TA031845 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 3 Aug 81

[From the evening newsreel]

[Text] Our Arab affairs correspondent reports that Jordan's King Husayn rejected a Soviet proposal to open Jordan's border with Israel to terrorist activities. Palestinian sources say that during the king's talks in Moscow more than 1 month ago, the Soviets urged him to agree to a Palestinian military presence in his country. He also rejected a proposal to allow the PLO to establish an active political presence in his country.

Our correspondent reports that the Jordanian Army planted antipersonnel mines in the Jordan Valley and in the Yarmuk River area to prevent the terrorists from penetrating Jordan on their way to Israel from Syria.

SYRIA REPORTEDLY SEEKS MORE MISSILES IN LEBANON

TA031217 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] The Lebanese weekly AN NAHAR AL-ARABI WA AD-DUWALI has reported that Syria had asked the Soviet Union to expand the antiaircraft missile network in Lebanon to the areas of Beirut and southern Lebanon as well. Our Arab affairs correspondent, Aharon Barne'a, reports that this fits in with Damascus' proclamations that it is determined to defend Lebanese soil even at the cost of a confrontation with Israel. However, the Syrian foreign minister has told a delegation in Lebanon that his country would not be able to deploy missiles around Beirut.

UNIFIL POSITION REPORTEDLY HIT BY FIRE 2 AUG

TA031116 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Calm was disturbed last night in southern Lebanon when a group of unidentified persons opened fire at a position of UNIFIL's Irish contingent in the town of Rshaf. The bullets hit the position but there were no casualties. The Irish soldiers returned fire and they were subsequently joined by the Christian militia. The attackers were not spotted.

ATTEMPTS TO FORM COALITION EXPECTED TO CONTINUE

TA031614 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Senior NRP sources have said that they were told by the prime minster's office that the coalition agreement would not be signed this evening and the new government would not be presented tomorrow to the Knesset. Our correspondent Amnon Nadav reports that the attempts to make up the coalition and present the new government will last until 5 August.

At this moment three bodies are meeting separately to discuss the coalition agreement: the NRP Executive, the Council of Torah Sages and the TAMI faction. The TAMI faction has discussed the prime minster's compromise proposal that Minister Abu-Hatzera should serve as the minister of labor and social betterment and minister of absorption and Aharon 'Uzan should serve as deputy absorption minister. The third Knesset member from that faction, Ben-Tziyon Rubin, told our correspondent that, in his opinion, the faction would turn down the compromise proposal.

Our correspondent on party affairs reports that the prime minister has announced that he will not agree to make up a government that relies on the support of TAMI if its members are not members of the government.

TORAH SAGES COUNCIL APPROVES COALITION MEMBERSHIP

TA031813 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Agudat Yisra'el is joining the coalition. In a session that concluded less than 1 hour ago, the Council of Torah Sages approved all that the Agudat Yisra'el Knesset members had accomplished in the coalition negotiations. Our correspondent Moti 'Eden remarks that the Council of Torah Sages agreed to the formulation stating that a reasonable time would pass until the "Who is a Jew?" law is amended. Knesset member Abraham Shapira told our correspondent that a reasonable time means less than 2 years.

POLL EXAMINES NEXT GOVERNMENT'S EXPECTED LIFE

TA031520 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 3 Aug 81 p 3

[Pori public opinion poll]

[Text] Almost one-half of the public believes that given the current balance of power in the Knesset a government will not be able to last 4 years and it will be necessary to hold new elections. This emerges from a nationwide public opinion poll conducted by the Pori Institute at the request of HA'ARETZ. About one-third of the public believes the government will last through the entire term of the 10th Knesset.

The question posed was: "Do you or do you not believe that given the current balance of power in the Knesset a government will be able to last 4 years or will it be necessary to hold new elections?" Some 46.6 percent said a government would not be able to last 4 years compared with 35.2 percent who said a government would be able to function an entire term even with the current political balance. Another 5.2 percent said this depended on the political and security situation, Mr Begin's health condition, the demands of religious parties and on the number of Knesset members who might be abroad on a particular occasion... the remaining 13 percent said they "did not know" if such a government could last.

An analysis of the replies shows that more optimism reigns among Likud voters and almost 60 percent believe that a government could last a full term while only 11.4 percent of Alignment voters believe the government could last. At the same time it should be noted that among the Likud voters, 26 percent believe a government could not last in view of the political balance in the Knesset while 10 percent "do not know" if such a government could last. The poll was conducted on a representative sample of 1,200 eligible voters who were interviewed throughout the country.

IDF OFFICERS ORDERED NOT TO CRITICIZE CABINET

TA031018 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 3 Aug 81 p 1

[Report by Arye Tzimuqi]

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin yesterday ordered the chief of staff to make it plain to IDF officers that they should refrain from leveling public criticism at the Cabinet's decisions.

Begin said that the remarks made by IDF officers against the Cabinet's decisions violated norms of good order in a democratic country. He asked the chief of staff to emphasize to the officers that the IDF is subject to the Cabinet's policy.

In a talk yesterday sharp criticism was leveled against the commander of the northern command, Maj Gen "Yanosh" Ben-Gal, and his deputy, Brig Gen 'Amos Bar'am, for their criticism of the Cabinet's consent to the cease-fire. Ministers said that these utterances violated the norms of order in a democratic regime and their recurrence should be prevented.

The minister stressed that the Cabinet had suffered political damage because its move had been criticized by IDF officers. Defense Minister-designate Ari'el Sharon and Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan--who at a time were skeptical of the cease-fire--joined in the opinion that the officers should be banned from criticizing the Cabinet's decisions.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OPPOSES SAUDI-BACKED HOSPITAL

TA031526 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] The military government has not permitted a physicians union to establish a Saudi Arabia-financed private hospital in Hebron. The military government explained to union leaders that they can give the money to the military government's health department so that the money is used in accordance with established priorities. The Hebron doctors have sent a protest manifesto to the military government in which they say the Hebron National Hospital is beneath contempt and the town's inhabitants are forced to go for medical care to Bethlehem and Jerusalem.

BETTER GOVERNMENT-TERRITORIES RELATIONS URGED

TA040621 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj has asked the next government to launch a new era in the relations with the inhabitants of the territories and to erect bridges of understanding to them. He called on Defense Minister-designate Ari'el Sharon not to begin implementing a policy of confrontation with them, but to implement a policy of courageous initiative involving long-term vision toward improving the relations between the inhabitants of the territories and Israel.

As for the ban of receiving funds from the joint PLO-Jordanian committee, Frayj said that mutual interests call for developing municipal services, and therefore they should be permitted to receive funds from Arab sources. He said that due to inflation there are large deficits in the budgets of all the municipalities, and without financing from Arab sources the development and service plans would be halted. Frayj was speaking to our correspondent in Judaea and Samaria.

HA'ARETZ COMMENTS ON SOVEREIGNTY IN WEST BANK

TA031249 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 3 Aug 81 p 1

[Report by the political correspondent]

[Text] The political clause to be included in the new coalition agreement stating that Israel will demand to impose its sovereignty on Judaea, Samaria and Gaza at the end of 5 years of autonomy, reflects an outstanding change in the government's position compared to its declaration in the basic guidelines of the government established in 1977.

Paragraph 10 of the basic guidelines of the previous government stated: The Knesset has, according to the law, authorized the government to issue an order imposing the law, courts and administration of the state on any area of Eretz Yisra'el to be stipulated in that order.

This legal and parliamentary authority depends on the considerations of the government. It will not be exercised while negotiations are underway on a peace treaty between Israel and its neighbors. It will depend on the selection of the propitious time, government's political considerations and a special debate by the Knesset as well as its approval.

The above-mentioned formulation of this paragraph was reached under the influence of Moshe Dayan, who at the time agreed to participate in the Likud government on the condition that the question of sovereignty over Judaea, Samaria and Gaza remained undecided.

The official autonomy plan of the previous government ultimately complied with the position stated in the basic guidelines. Paragraph 24 of the autonomy plan states: Israel insists on its right and demand for sovereignty over Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district. Knowing that other demands are pending, Israel suggests--for the sake of the peace treaty--to leave the question of sovereignty in these areas open.

After the peace treaty with Egypt was signed on 3 May 1979, Mr Begin presented to the Cabinet a new version of the autonomy plan which ended with two declarations: Israel will not tolerate or allow a Palestinian state to ever be established in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza because it would endanger its security and existence. At the end of 5 years of the autonomy, Israel will demand to exercise its indisputable right or sovereignty on the area of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza.

The above-mentioned updated version at the time encountered the opposition of Cabinet Ministers Moshe Dayan, 'Ezer Weizman, Yiga'el Yadin and Yisra'el Katz. The foreign minister even explained his resignation from the Cabinet in October 1979 stemmed from the inclusion of the declaration on Israel's demand to impose sovereignty on the areas of Judea, Samaria and Gaza in the updated version of the autonomy plan. This version was not officially submitted to Egypt and the United States but was rather classified as an internal document of the Cabinet which would guide the Israeli team to the negotiations on the autonomy.

The current version proposed for the coalition agreement is almost identical to the declaration included in the cited updated version. The four Cabinet ministers who were opposed to it in 1979 are not slated to be included in the new government.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT QUESTIONS RAMALLAH MAYOR

TA031647 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Ramallah Mayor Karim Khalaf was summoned to a police interrogation today concerning an interview he granted to the paper AL-FAJR a few days ago in which he supported the PLO and its positions and also said he favored the public in Judaea and Samaria coming out against the authorities.

In the police interrogation, Karim Khalaf denied the publication [as heard] and laid the responsibility on the newspaper and the censorship which approved the remarks for publication. The interrogation is a part of the new military government policy aimed at banning public figures in the territories from supporting the PLO. Karim Khalaf was released on bail and the investigation is continuing.

ZAIRE, ANGOLA, ZAMBIA REACH ACCORD ON RAILWAY

AB011603 Paris AFP in English 1541 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] Kinshasa, Zaire, 1 Aug (AFP)--Angola, Zaire and Zambia have reached final agreement on a plan to rehabilitate the Benguela Railway, a key export channel for Zambian and Zairian copper that has been crippled for five years by rebel activity in Angola.

The first phase of the plan--including procurement of new rail cars and other equipment--will cost an estimated 18.4 million dollars, which the three African states hope to get from international organizations.

Transport ministers of the three ended a meeting here yesterday by calling for an increase in traffic on the line, which links Zaire's Shaba Province with the Angolan port of Lobito. The railway was closed because of the Angolan independence war in 1975-76, but officially reopened in April, 1979, after a three-way accord.

Still, traffic has been below capacity, and the UNITA guerrillas of Jonas Savimbi, who are fighting against the Luanda government with South African support, reportedly continue to sabotage the line from time to time.

The transport ministers expressed their satisfaction at the settlement of litigation, especially related to the former closure of Lobito Port to traffic transit, and at the fact that Zaire and Zambia had been able to get all their rail wagons back from Angola, which had been holding them.

Of the 18.4-million-dollar figure for the first stage of rehabilitation, cited by sources close to the Kinshasa meeting, a little over a third has already been provided by the European Economic Community and the United Nations Development Program. In addition, Angola, Zaire and Zambia have solicited supplementary funds from the Arab Bank for Development in Africa and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the source said.

The transport ministers of the three African countries served by the Benguela line will next meet early in 1982 in Luanda.

Attending the Kinshasa session were Transport Ministers Gernando Muteka for Angola, Transport and Energy Minister Rajah Kunda and Public Works Minister Haswell Yobe Mwale for Zambia, and State Commissar (Minister) of Transport and Communication Mushobekwa Kalima Wa Katana for host Zaire.

ZAIRE, UGANDA, SUDAN BORDER TALKS CONCLUDE

EA310859 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Border talks that centered mainly on security have ended at (Kobe) Safari Lodge in Kumi District. The participants from Zaire, Sudan and Uganda noted the meetings significance in the maintenance of security along the three states' common border. Leading the delegation at the talks, the Sudanese ambassador to Uganda, Mr Abdallah Muhammad 'Uthman, said that without peace prevailing, economic development cannot be achieved. The Zairian ambassador to Uganda, Mr Bukasa Muteba Kamuleta, said that Zaire, which is bordered by nine countries, took security as first priority.

Closing the conference, the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Regional Cooperation, Mr Nyakimwe, commended the delegations from the Sudan and Zaire for their frankness and sincerity during the deliberations. He noted that the bandits roaming the borders were causing insecurity especially in Arua and Moyo Districts. Such movements should be eradicated from our common borders because it is against international law. A communique was later signed by the leaders of the three delegations.

LIBYA

U. S. CHARGE OF LIBYAN LINK IN GAMBIA COUP DENIED

LD031328 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The U.S. administration and its various information media have continued their black propaganda campaigns against the Great 1 September Revolution and its leader within the framework of their terroristic aggressive plan, which centers on information distortion and the creation of confusion and the instigation of agents as a means to assassinating the commander of the revolution.

James Fisher, the official spokesman of the U.S. State Department, said 4 days ago that the U.S. Government possesses information proving Libya's participation in last Thursday's coup [in Gambia], as he alleged. Thus, the responsible U.S. official has exposed the American aggressive intentions toward the Jamahiriyah and has uttered fabricated and false statements. Meanwhile, AFP has reported that there is no connection whatsoever between Libya and the developments in Gambia.

Thus, the United States has unmasked its ugly face and its aggressive course--a course it is propagating through the propaganda campaigns, lies and fabrications which are echoed by the mercenary Western press. THE MIDDLE EAST magazine, published in Lon , has stated that the Reagan administration seems to have forgotten that authority in Libya in all fields is in the hands of the Libyan people, through their popular committees and congresses, and consequently that they are capable of checking all plots being hatched by the leader of international terrorism: the United States.

ARAB GROUP ISSUED CALL FOR WORLD CONFERENCE

LD032238 Tripoli voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 3 Aug 81

[3 Aug press statement issued by the International Secretariat for Solidarity With the Arab People and Their Central Issue--Palestine]

[Text] Being aware of its responsibilities vis-a-vis imperialism, Zionism and reaction, the democratic progressive forces throughout the world; and out of its concern for shouldering its duties in backing and supporting the Arab issues in implementation of their threat of aggression which the Socialist people's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah is being subjected to by American imperialism and its agents in the region, particularly the regimes of As-Sadat and Numayri, which has reached a degree of provocation to which the antiagression forces cannot remain indifferent, the International Secretariat for Solidarity With the Arab People and Their Central Issue--Palestine has called for the convening of a world conference for solidarity with the people of the Jamahiriyah from 28 to 31 August.

The purpose of this conference is to expose this plan, which is not just against the struggle of the Libyan Arab people and the Arab nation, but is also against the struggle of peoples who reject domination and struggle for freedom everywhere. In view of the fact that the question of freedom and its defense is an international responsibility, and since there exists the people's front, which cherishes justice, peace and freedom confronting the front of imperialist aggression, the international secretariat urges all progressive and democratic forces to shoulder their responsibilities and get ready for this conference, which will be a world trial of the crimes imperialism is committing against a people who have liberated their will and are partaking in the liberation of the peoples of the world.

[Signed] The International Secretariat for Solidarity With the Arab People and Their Central Issue--Palestine

TUNISIA

MZALI INTERVIEWED ON OPPOSITION, FOREIGN AFFAIRS

PM311045 Tunis L'ACTION in French 22 Jul 81 pp 6, 7

[Yves Moati interview with Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali on Radio France International: "It Is My Hope That, Under President Bourgiuiba's Leadership, Tunisia Will Continue Along the Path of Stability Which Is the Precondition for All Development"--date not given]

[Excerpt] Question: Mr Mohamed Mzali, what conclusions can be drawn from the French external relations minister's visit in the political and economic sphere?

Answer: First I must say that we were touched by the fact that the French external relations minister chose Tunisia for his first official visit to a Third World country. That confirmed the traditional friendship between Tunisia and France and the preferential links which have always existed between many French socialists and President Bourguiba and the neo-Destour militants. This is due to the fact that our two parties, which stood side by side in our liberation struggle, developed a tradition of joint political struggle and strong human relationships, linked the leaders and members of the two parties. In addition to that, Mr Claude Cheysson has always been an advocate of Tunisian independence, and consequently of cooperation between France and Tunisia, and has maintained personal ties with the president since the days when he worked in Mr Mendes France's team and was principal private secretary to Mr Savary.

Tunisian-French relations were subsequently consolidated, confirming the similarity in views on the political problems facing our two countries and the two partners' clear determination to pursue and strengthen their cooperation. A new type of cooperation, outlined with Mr Raymond Barre, was conceived. It would be a cooperation which was no longer limited to the commercial aspect, to trade, but which gradually involved a pledge to take joint risks in the industrial sphere in particular and the economic sphere in general. Our French partner has promised to take risks with us and to invest with us, especially in the spheres of energy, engineering and electronics. Mr Cheysson confirmed promises previously made and we found him to be enthusiastic about this way of viewing cooperation, and that is reassuring and bodes well for an era of truly exemplary cooperation.

Question: Before leaving Tunis Claude Cheysson made a statement which impressed many Tunisians. He said: Over and above the cooperation agreements which we are extending, we are transcending our relations with Tunisia, turning them into human relations.

Answer: Yes, that is very important. Human relations mean direct contacts and friendship which should be encouraged among officials at all levels in the governments, parties and youth organizations. That is why as secretary general of the Destourian Socialist Party [PSD] I personally hope for a strong new boost to cooperation with the Socialist Party [PS]. Prospects look good for all kinds of exchanges and cooperation.

Question: What in your view are the areas of agreement between the PSD and the PS?

Answer: We French and Tunisian socialists belong to the same school: humanism, human dignity, progress and the liberation of peoples. At national level we are working to raise the masses' standard of living, we are struggling against the differences which exist between the classes and against unemployment and we are devoting all our efforts to promoting the working masses, and this all stems from the noble doctrine, the attachment to democracy and the masses' participation in politics which the PSD and PS share.

Question: Given these areas of agreement and the fact that the PS is now in government in France, do you think that Tunisia might join the Socialist International?

Answer: As PSD secretary general, I hope so. Some of our French friends know that we want to be affiliated to the Socialist International. The fact that we took part in forming a Socialist Interafrican would certainly not conflict with membership in the Socialist International.

Question: Tunisia is due to hold elections in November. An open approach is being adopted toward what might be called, in Eurpoe, an opposition--in other words toward political groups which are not part of the PSD. You recently gave a communist newspaper permission to publish again and there are also parties regarded as Islamic parties which could put forward candidates in these elections. What form could pluralism take in Tunisia, first in the context of the November elections, which are not far off now, and second at a later date?

Answer: I must point out that our party has always coexisted with opposition groups. When we were fighting for independence there were parties which supported us and which opposed us. After independence there were parties. For various reasons our party de facto became the only party. The constitution and the laws of the country do not outlaw any party. These opposition groups as you call them, do exist. some have a newspaper, and in some cases two newspapers. President Bourguiba has decided that the next parliamentary elections, which will be early elections, constitute a test which will make it possible to assess how representative individual opposition movements are. What is our aim in all this? We want more active participation by all citizens in the affairs of state. Democracy is primarily freedom of opinion and of speech, but it is also, above all, responsible participation in the country's affairs. What we want to avoid is being faced with a growing number of small groups undercover of democracy, since that would mean a "Lebanization" of Tunisian political life. I am not using the term "Lebanization" in a perjorative sense because I have great respect for Lebanon and for Lebanon's freedom, but unfortunately some forces have exploited this Lebanese freedom to make the country into a living hell. Therefore, I am referring to Lebanization, and to a mosaic of small groups and factions which, by fighting each other, opposing each other, and killing each other, would be likely to destroy democracy. It is, therefore, our adherence to democracy which urges us to move slowly but surely along the path of what I call participation by the citizens in the affairs of state.

As I have already said, the early parliamentary elections will constitute a test which will enable us to give legal recognition to a particular organization if it succeeds in winning 5 percent of the votes cast, but meanwhile these opposition groups exists. Most of them have newspapers. It is up to them to assert themselves. When asked about this question President Bourguiba always replies that he and his party did not wait until they were given a visa before acting. I would now like to make one point about what you call the various Islamic factions. I think it is difficult to conceive of Islamic parties in Tunisia, because, unlike the European countries, where secularity is embodied in the constitution, Tunisia is a Muslim country and its constitution proclaims it. What does a Muslim party mean, then? Does it mean that Tunisians who did not join it would not be Muslims? Would they be infidels, apostates?

Question: Turning to Tunisia's economic situation, I noticed that according to the statistics Tunisia has the fourth highest per capita income in Africa, including the oil-producing African countries. This, therefore, shows considerable progress. To what is it due?

Answer: It is due to the management of Tunisia's affairs--responsible management. We have very few natural means, but we have cadres and a leadership which, inspired and motivated by President Bourguiba for more than 26 years, have succeeded in reconciling stability and progress and have chosen to promote Tunisians.

Underdevelopment is a human rather than an economic phenomenon. It is man who creates the right conditions for a sound economy--it is not the economy which creates man. Therefore, Bourguiba's choices have been judicious. Despite difficulties, we are achieving good economic performances. On one occasion I cited Leibniz to illustrate that.... I said that our policy consisted--successfully, moreover--in obtaining the maximum of results from the minimum of means. With the minimum of means, being virtually without oil, gold or copper, we have nonetheless succeeded in raising our people's living standards. Above all we have succeeded in making this people an impatient people, despite those performances. This is because we have liberated them and destroyed their fatalism. Each citizen is now entitled to want to live like the citizens in the advanced countries. That poses economic and political problems for us. You see, in the university, the schools, in some enterprises where strikes are sometimes political, we prefer to solve the problems raised rather than be faced with an amorphous mass weighed down by the burden of destiny. In my opinion that is the most obvious sign of a people's freedom and the soundest indication that they are fully liberated.

Question: In this connection some people rightly say that the very effect of Tunisia's progress both on the intellectual and on the economic planes brings a degree of consensus from other countries toward Tunisia, and this has led to Tunisians being appointed as secretaries general of various international organizations and to the boards of various international banks. I think that this consensus is part of Tunisia's performance.

Answer: Yes, our cadres compel recognition and create the consensus. In addition, Tunisia is a haven of peace, a place in which friendship is a reality.... In Tunis all our Arab brothers feel at home. We have no dispute with anybody. In Africa we are regarded just as favorably by so-called moderate countries as by so-called progressive countries. In Nairobi, which I visited 2 weeks ago, heads of state of differing views were anxious to recruit Tunisian cadres and to have some of their cadres trained in Tunisia. This is reassuring and encourages us to persevere along this path.

Question: You referred to the Nairobi conference. Obviously, you attended it as President Bourguiba's representative. You were accompanied by a large delegation comprising in particular Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi. The Nairobi summit had positive results in various spheres, especially the former Spanish Sahara, and Tunisia welcomed the initiative taken to settle this conflict.

Answer: That is true and we said so at the conference. We welcomed the initiative taken by King Hassan II, who announced his acceptance of a monitored referendum. We said that this initiative could break the deadlock and we hope that that will be the case. I believe that the seven-man committee which was formed by the Nairobi summit should quickly be able to draw up the methods of carrying out his referendum, and I hope that all the parties concerned will not miss this extraordinary opportunity to draw a veil over the past, because this Saharan troublespot is dangerous for everybody in the medium or long term.

Question: If Tunisia is asked to take part in this settlment in some way, would you be prepared to do so?

Answer: Yes, we are prepared to do that, and have already said so. We are now cooperating to compare viewpoints and to cool passions. We are doing that not only out of a duty to show solidarity but because we feel concerned by peace and stability in the region, since we are Maghrebians.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

OPPOSITION STATEMENT CALLS FOR DACKO DEPARTURE

PM310841 Paris LE MONDE in French 28 Jul 81 p 4

[Unattributed report]

[Text] In a statement issued in Paris on Saturday 26 July the Provisional Political Council, which "groups" the most important elements in the Central African opposition, expresses the view that a solution to the continuing crisis in Bangui depends "necessarily" on "President David Dacko's departure" and "the establishment of a national political council with the job of forming a provisional national union government."

The signatories of this statement reaffirm their determination "to carry out together and in unity any actions likely to lead to the establishment of real democracy and peace in the Central African Republic." The signatories are Dr Goumba's Ubangi Patriotic Front-Labor Party; Mr Patasse's Central African People's Liberation Movement; and Mr Maidou's Republican Party for Progress.

In Bangui, Prime Minister Bozanga attributed the French leaders' "haste" to express viewpoints "which take no account of the internal context" to "ignorance" about Central African affairs.

In addition, senior Central African civil servants recently expressed surprise that, since the Socialists took power in France, Paris has not sent an envoy to Bangui which is "nonetheless one of Africa's hotbeds of tension" and that since the 14 July attack "not one single French leader" has tried to lend an attentive ear to the explanations given by Mr Dacko and his friends.

It is being stated in the Central African capital that, a few days before the 14 July attack, the security forces intercepted documents suggesting infiltration of Central Africa by terrorist groups. These documents include, in particular, "a plan of action comprising the launching of various machinegun and bomb attacks by six-man guerrilla groups trained in Angola, Tripoli, Cuba and Ethiopia," according to an informed source. Indeed, this plan heralded the organization of a real urban guerrilla war.

It is being said in Bangui that these discoveries led the president to take emergency measures. Mr Dacko is prepared to meet with anybody who might want more information on his initiatives. At the same time Central Africa will apparently soon be sending missions to the main neighboring capitals. Mr Dacko will visit Egypt and the Sudan shortly and will then make two visits to France for the conference of least-developed countries and the Franco-African summit.

ANGOLA, CUBA IMPLICATED IN BANGUI 'ATTEMPTED COUP'

AB031758 Paris AFP in French 1325 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Paris, 3 Aug (AFP)--Angola and Cuba have been implicated in documents published on Monday by Paris LE QUOTIDIEN under the heading "The Strange Background to the Attempted Coup d'Etat in Bangui." This attempted coup, which occurred on 14 July in a movie theater in the Central African capital, left three people dead including one French, and 32 others wounded, including five French.

LE QUOTIDIEN emphasizes that two letters bearing Dr Abel Goumba's Ubangian Patriotic Front (FPO) letterheads, postmarked from Brazzaville (Congo), were intercepted by Central African security forces.

In the first letter, dated 18 March 1980, it is indicated, according to the newspaper, that "a first contingent of our troops have just concluded their entire training in Luanda, People's Republic of Angola." It was also written that the "Cuban Government has just given us (the FPO) heavy military assistance and war materials which should accompany the first contingent of our troops, arriving probably in the first half of July."

The second letter, dated on 22 March 1980, addressed to Comrade Ghia, code name of Dr Goumba, discusses the establishment of an insurrection plan for September and demands in black and white, according to LE QUOTIDIEN, the physical elimination of the Bangui dictator.

LE QUOTIDIEN also adds that a document seized by the Central African security forces gives the composition of the executive members of the Brazzaville branch of the FPO as follows: Leader, the great liberation of the CAR people, Abel Goumba; vice president, Barthelemy Yangongo; and the principal coordinator in charge of external relations, Rodolphe Iddi Lala, otherwise known as Ze.

Finally, the newspaper reveals the content of a hand written minutes of a congress of the FPO held on 12 August 1980 in Brazzaville under the chairmanship of Abel Goumba, which discusses several contacts with Congolese, Algerians, Angolans, Beninois and Cubans. It also reveals a real urban guerrilla strategy in the CAR.

ZAIRE

NGUZA KARL-I-BOND WANTS 'DICTATORSHIP' ENDED

AB011425 Paris AFP in French 1128 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] Brussels, 1 Aug (AFP)--In an interview published on Saturday by the Catholic Daily, LA LIBRE BELGIQUE, the former Zairian prime minister, Mr Nguza Karl-I-Bond said that he would stand for elections in his country but that he did not want to replace General Mobutu.

I do not represent an alternative but only an element of change, said Mr Karl-I-Bond, who resigned from the post of prime minister in the spring while in Brussels.

It is not a matter, he said, of knowing who will succeed the dictator, but rather one of ending the dictatorship, I do not want to take Mobutu's place. I only want to fight for change, according to the means at my disposal. I will be a presidential candidate, but I will not be the only one.

The former prime minister added that as he knows the economic, strategic and human interests that the West has in Zaire, a break with the West would be dramatic for his country.

COMMUNIQUE ON PRESIDENT DAVID DACKO'S VISIT

AB021305 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Joint communique issued in Kinshasa on 2 August at the end of CAR President Dacko's visit from 1 to 2 August--read by Citizen Lokumba Bomboko, state commissioner for foreign affairs]

[Text] At the invitation of Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, MPR-founding president and president of the Republic of Zaire, His Excellency David Dacko of the CAR made a 24-hour visit to Kinshasa, capital city of the Republic of Zaire.

During their talks, the two leaders thoroughly examined the international situation. With regard to decolonization, both heads of state reaffirmed their active support of the Namibian people, who are struggling under the leadership of SWAPO for their right to self-determination and independence, and they demanded the unconditional withdrawal of the racist troops illegally stationed in that territory. In this regard, they condemned the barbaric aggressions which those troops are continiously launching against Angola.

With regard to Central Africa. Both leaders pledged their determination to make every effort to promote peace, mutual understanding and concord among the states of this subregion. They therefore strongly condemned all subversive and terrorist actions from any quarters aimed at destabilizing the subregion.

With regard to bilateral relations, the CAR president and his Zairian counterpart decided to make cooperation between their two countries more fruitful, active and effective at all levels. In this connection, they decided to revive the Zaire-CAR joint commission which is to hold a meeting very rapidly at a date to be jointly agreed upon.

In the field of energy in particular, the importance of the Mobaye hydro-electric dam joint project on the Ubangi River was emphasized, which is a response to the relevant recommendations made by the experts and ministers of both countries following their meeting on 9 and 19 July 1981 in Kinshasa. They, therefore decided to begin the task immediately. The practical conditions for its implementation will be examined by a special commission.

President Dacko, on behalf of the Central African people, thanked the president of the Republic of Zaire and the brotherly Zairian people united within the MPR for the warm and cordial reception accorded him and his delegation.

Issued in Kinshasa on 2 August 1981.

GAMBIA

REPORTAGE ON HOSTAGE NEGOTIATIONS, BANJUL STATUS

Jawara Negotiating on Hostages

AB031545 Paris AFP in French 1453 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Dakar, 3 Aug (AFP)--The Gambian head of state, Sir Dawda Jawara, and his entourage on Monday morning took over from the Senegalese forces the negotiation for the surrender of the last stronghold of the authors of last Thursday's coup d'etat in order to try to safeguard the lives of the hostages. On Monday morning, the coup makers were still detaining Sir Dawda's first wife, Lady Jillel, and 28 other hostages including 8 children.

According to witnesses, many people were killed or wounded in Banjul when the police, who have remained loyal, opened fire without warning on pillagers who were said to be looting stores and supermarkets with broken display windows. According to inhabitants of Banjul, the streets of the capital were calm on Monday.

Three and one-half days after the Senegalese intervention to foil the coup d'etat, the whole country is under the control of the Senegalese soldiers with the exception of only one point--the camp of the Field Force, the country's only true armed force, come of whose members initiated the coup d'etat. This camp is situated at Bakau in the remote outskirt of Banjul.

Henceforth, it will be the duty of Sir Dawda, who returned to his presidential residence in Banjul on Sunday, to negotiate the surrender of the coup makers on whom he called to lay down their arms with the assurance that they will not be molested if they surrender.

In a message broadcast on Banjul radio, Sir Dawda also asked the people to hand over the arms which, he said, the rebels have distributed to them. Since the official Gambian radio was sabotaged by the coup makers before they left it, Sir Dawda had to use a private commercial radio established in Gambia, Radio Sid. For their part, the rebels are still broadcasting thanks to a mobile radio--Radio Gambia--which on Monday morning denied Sir Dawda Jawara's arrival in Gambia. The coup makers gave the assurance that the Supreme Revolutionary Council--created following the coup d'etat and which claimed to be a socialist and revolutionary body--was still controlling the country and accused the Senegalese of having killed 500 Gambians civilians.

Observers believe the purpose of these broadcasts is to hinder the resumption of normal life, maintain a certain confusion and encourage the military supporters of the Supreme Revolutionary Council to preserve their morale and arms. In the morning, Radio Gambia's braodcasts were still completely inaudible because they were being jammed.

Further Details

AB031725 Paris AFP in French 1616 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Dakar, 3 August (AFP)--A peaceful march of support for President Dawda Jawara's regime took place on Monday throughout Banjul, the Gambia capital, which has been reconquered by the Senegalese forces and loyal Gambian troops while a state of emergency suspending freedom has been imposed. The government, which has resumed power after being overthrown in last Thursday's coup d'etat, is now concerned with the task of restoring normal life to the city which was recently disrupted by fighting and looting.

The government has particularly to negotiate for the release of the 29 hostages being detained by Mr K. S. Sanyang, the chairman of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, who has withdrawn with his men to the Field Force camp stronghold at Bakau from where the coup d'etat was launched last Thursday.

Only the holding of the hostages by the coup makers is hindering the Senegalese forces and the troops loyal to President Jawara from taking control of this last stop of the Gambian territory as is already the case with the rest of the country. It is known that the hostages include 18 children and one of President Dawda Jawara's wives.

A slow, African style-negotiation in which human factors are invoked seems to have begun in order to persuade the men taking refuge in the camp that their adventure cannot succeed and that it would better for everybody if the hostages' lives are spared.

The appeal made on Monday morning by President Dawda Jawara on Radio Sid--a private radio which is serving temporarily as the official radio--does not seem at the moment to have aroused any reaction from the coup makers. It is true that it is impossible to know these reactions from Radio Gambia which, according to the specialists, is transmitting from the Field Force camp because its broadcasts are now completely jammed.

The government is now taking necessary measures to feed the people and give them medical care. Since Thursday, according to reports received by phone, it has been impossible for the people of Banjul to buy anything whatsoever because there are no longer any stores. All have been looted and the effort to stop the looting has increased the number of the dead and wounded. The government has therefore asked the traders to partly reopen their stores in order to sell essential products.

The city hospital is also overcrowded with the wounded and there is a lack of drugs. It is learned by telephone that the hospital has called on owners of family drug chests to supply it some drugs.

Jawara Interview

AB040804 Paris AFP in French 0711 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Banjul, 4 Aug (AFP)--Gambian President Dawda Jawara, who returned to Banjul on Sunday after the attempted coup against him last Thursday, has stated that the Senegalese troops will leave Gambian territory as soon as the crisis is over. He made the statement in an interview granted to a special AFP correspondent in Banjul.

President Jawara, who was interviewed at the Senegalese Embassy in Banjul and who answered in English, acknowledged that the rebellion against his government had been carefully planned. He reiterated the involvement of a foreign country without, however, mentioning any name. President Jawara pointed out that the surprise effect had worked well and that a number of weapons from abroad had been seized.

Referring to the very painful situation of the hostages--there are about thirty of them in the rebel hands and among them he said there are several members of his family--Sir Jawara expressed hope for a rapid favorable outcome.

Contrary to the statements he made on Sunday upon his arrival in Dakar from London, President Jawara has said that so far there have been relatively few deaths in the fighting between the loyalist and Senegalese troops and the rebel forces. He said that the latter had been driven back from Banjul and the rest of the country, except Bakau and Sagara (suburbs of Banjul) where the Field Force camp is located, which are the only pockets of resistance, according to him. Nevertheless, he admitted that some rebels were still scattered all over the country.

According to Sir Dawda, the operation being carried out by the Gambian loyalist forces and Senegalese troops to recapture the capital was made difficult by the fact that the insurgents still have thirty-odd hostages. Furthermore the loyalists and the Senegalese wanted to limit the number of deaths, he said.

The last pockets of resistance are being attacked by the loyalist troops and Senegalese soliders, added President Jawara who believes that a number of the rebels are surrounded and without ammunition. He said that three or four areas in Banjul had been searched thoroughly on Monday and many arms had been recovered and rebels arrested.

Concerning the recovered arms, President Jawara stated that the rebels were able to arm themselves with 3,000 submachine guns from the Field Force camp depot. When we recovered the radio station, the rebels succeeded in broadcasting with a portable transmitter which we jammed from time to time.... Sometimes this radio could escape the jamming, the president continued. President Jawara, who was surrounded by his vice president, Mr Assan Moussa Camara, and four of his ministers, including the minister of foreign affairs, was to return to the state home, his Banjul residence, on Monday evening.

GHANA

MINORITY PARTIES WILL NOT RECONSIDER SAME BUDGET

AB020735 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Text] The leader of the Popular Front Party parliamentary group, Mr Odoi-Sykes, has stressed that the minority parties will not take part in any debate if the same tax proposals which Parliament has already examined and rejected are brought back to the house. He said members of both sides in the house made a number of amendments to the budget proposals and if these are embodied in an amended set of proposals the minority parties will be favorably disposed to reconsider them.

Mr Odoi-Sykes was addressing the Darby Avenue branch of the Catholic Youth Association at their golden jubilee meeting in Accra yesterday. He said the rejection of the budget proposals did not mean a vote of no confidence in the government as some people would want others to believe. He said it is also morally wrong and socially unjust for responsible members of the People's National Party to describe the rejection of the budget as an act of sabotage by the minority parties.

Mr Odoi-Sykes said the minority parties rejected the government's 1981-1982 budget because they felt some of the tax proposals will aggravate the hardships of the majority of Chanaians. He said in view of the urgency of the passage of the Cocoa Marketing Board bill, the minority parties in Parliament will see the bill pass through all its stages before taking a recess. Mr Odoi-Sykes called on the youth of the country to blaze that trail which could help the country to hold at bay that tendency of corruption, deceit, avarice and greed. He added that the future of the country depends on the youth and they should take up the challenge to take the country out of the woods.

LIMANN SAYS MILITARY SHOULD AID DEVELOPMENT

AB311541 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Excerpt] President Limann said today that since modernization and development are high priority demands of all Third World nations, their armed forces should be capable of making contributions in other areas than purely military. The organization and equipment of the Ghana Armed Forces should therefore be geared toward the realization of the country's economic recovery, national reconstruction and growth.

The president made this observation at a passing out parade of 23 officer cadets at the military academy and training school at Teshie near Accra. Dr Limann said as far as assistance to the civil community is concerned, the Ghana Armed Forces have made an appreciable impact on the national scene since his assumption of office. He said the nation appreciates these services and hard work being rendered by the armed forces quite often undertaken under very difficult conditions.

To the graduating cadets, Dr Limann said there is no alternative to leadership by example just as a disciplinarian is one who disciplines himself first before he attempts to discipline others. He therefore asked them to be the first to show good examples of what they command others to do and always remember that loyalty is one of the most important principles of military life and discipline. The president urged the new graduates to be loyal to the nation and the government and to demonstrate absolute devotion to duty and be prepared to sacrifice in all their undertakings and service to the nation.

LIBERIA

DECREE APPROVES NATIONAL BUDGET FOR 1981-82

AB021237 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1200 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Text] A People's Redemption Council decree released in Monrovia yesterday has approved the budget for the fiscal year 1981-1982 of the Republic of Liberia. The decree authorizes the minister of finance (?with the) approved allotments, personal lists and notices as well as warrants of the head of state to pay the expenses of government from 1 July 1981 to 30 June 1982.

It also authorizes the finance minister to approve (?such) budgetary transfer between major (?ports) upon recommendation of the director of the budget as may be necessary to give priority to the more essential aspects of government operations provided, however, that all such transfers should not exceed the sum total of the budget.

Under the decree, all equipment and supplies shall be procured by the General Services Agency for and on behalf of all branches of government, ministries and agencies in accordance with the provisions of funds for the purchase of such items.

MALI

SOVIET CHARGE INVITES TRAORE TO VISIT MOSCOW

AB012014 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] Col Amadou Baba Diarra, the deputy secretary general of the Malian Democratic Union [UDPM], received in audience at 1100 His Excellency Vladmir Zaika, the Soviet charge d'Affaires, on behalf of the head of state.

The excellence of Mali-Soviet relations was at the center of their discussions. His Excellency Vladmir Zaika was bearer of a message from the CPSU Central Committee, from the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and from the Soviet Government inviting Gen Moussa Traore, the secretary general of the UDPM and the president, to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union. The date of the visit will be fixed later.

The deputy secretary general of the UDPM has asked the Soviet diplomat to convey President Moussa Traore's greetings to President Leonid Brezhnev.

NIGER

KOUNTCHE ADDRESS ON NATIONAL DAY ANNIVERSARY

AB031847 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Address by President Seyni Kountche on the occasion of 21st National Day anniversary on 2 August in Niamey--recorded]

[Summary] "Niger citizens, my dear countrymen: Here we are, confronted with the hard realities of life." "The hard realities of life are, first of all, the whims of the rainy season which looks less favorable than that of the previous years. In fact, this season was characterized by late rains on one hand, and by violent winds on the other. These winds buried the first sowings and forced some farmers to sow more than three times before their efforts were rewarded."

"The hard realities of life are also the alarming food situation which we are currently facing, due to the scarcity and the high cost of foodstuff in the markets." To explain this, three factors must be considered. The first factor is the late rains, which forced farmers to hoard their grain. The second factor is that we belong to an economic entity with our southern neighbors, whose currency has sharply risen, thus making commodities inaccessible and trading difficult. The third factor is that all the countries in our subregion have taken measures of conservation to safeguard their grains. "The hard realities of life are also the Niger citizens' attitude to food and their way of thinking." "We must therefore adapt our diet to what the country can produce if we do not want to face the painful paradox of a shortage even though food is available in sufficient quantities."

Another factor that worsened the situation is that the value of the dollar has continued to rise. "It must be recalled that the rise in the value of the dollar has seriously affected the total of our debts." "This year, Niger must therefore pay off its debts with a 30 percent increase." "While the purchasing power of Niger citizens has not gone up, the prices of the imported goods meant for his wellbeing are galloping." "In order to maintain our pace of growth during these last 2 years, thanks to our partners of the Arab world, we took measures to implement some projects between 1981 and 1982." Niger citizens, my dear fellow countrymen, the world has changed and it will not be like the past. This is the time to rely first of all on ourselves, on our own efforts. "That is why, be it the national budget being drafted, the utilization of our stocks of foodstuff or our family budgets, we must adopt a realistic and more strict attitude in their management." "We must not be in the habit of living beyond our means." "On the administrative plans, there will be some decentralization in order to make regional officials more responsible."

"Niger citizens, I will not end this address without recalling the problem of security." The enemies of Niger abound everywhere. Some are avowed and some are hidden. They are both within and outside the country. "There must be permanent vigilence at all levels." To this end, I will recall the duty given to the 14 members of the national commission within the district framework. "I am stressing this point particularly, in order to make you constantly attentive to the problem of our country's security." Some Niger agents in the pay of the foreign powers are working in darkness against our national unity. They are in the schools, in some clandestine groups, trying to activate antagonism which will one day be used to destablize the country.

NIGERIA

PRESIDENT URGES UNITY IN RAMADAN MESSAGE

AB311803 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 31 Jul

[Text] President Shehu Shagari has urged Nigerians to approach matters that can keep the country united and peaceful with renewed vigor, faith and loyalty. In his message on the occasion of the festival of the Id al-Fitr, the president enjoined Moslems and other Nigerians to take a new resolve and dedicate themselves afresh to the task of building a fair, just and democratic society. He stressed that the lessons from the Ramadan fast and the great ideals of Islam required adherence to love, service and show of loyalty to their neighbors and the nation.

AUDU SAYS TRIBUNAL WILL SETTLE BORDER DISPUTE

AB011553 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] The minister of external affairs, Prof Ishaya Audu, has said that an international arbitration tribunal is to be set up to settle the Nigeria-Cameroon border dispute once and for all.

He told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA in New York yesterday that details of the tribunal would be worked out in Lagos during the proposed state visit to Nigeria by the Cameroonian President El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo. Professor Audu said that Nigeria was anxious to see a long-term solution to the dispute, and would do everything possible to ensure the success of the international arbitration tribunal when it was set up eventually.

On Cameroon's agreement to pay reparation for the killing of five Nigerian soldiers last May, the minister said the amount involved, as well as the method of payment would be sorted out through diplomatic channels.

LAGOS VIEWS CONTACT GROUP TALKS IN OTTAWA

AB032214 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It was reported last week from Ottawa, Canada, that the foreign ministers of the five nation Western contact group on Namibia are to initiate measures to keep the momentum toward the settling of the Namibian independence issue. During the recent economic summit conference of the seven major Western industrialized nations in Ottawa, the ministers were reported to have found time to discuss the question of Namibian independence. The report indicated that the ministers were to give experts from their various countries a formal mandate to work out new proposals and when arrived at, building confidence and facilitating new progress in the talks on Namibia deadlocked since last January's abortive conference in Geneva.

The five ministers from the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada are expected to meet in New York by next month to consider the proposals. The West German foreign minister was quoted by conference sources as saying that contact with the frontline states in Nairobi during the last summit of the OAU indicated that it was a matter of considerable urgency to make further efforts to resolve the impasse. It is certain that the initiatives of the ministers will not be received with great enthusiasm by the leaders of SWAPO and the rest of independent Africa, who rightly believe that so far, the efforts of the so-called Western contact group have not achieved much. At best the efforts of the contact group have been viewed with remarkable scepticism and their sincerity has always been in doubt. The recent actions and pronouncements of some of the leaders of the countries involved in the contact group have helped to heighten such genuine doubts. The most disappointing in this regard has been the contradictory statements of President Mitterrand of France. The new French leader came to power last May with condemnation of South Africa's continued defiance of the progressive world's opinion on Namibia, but has now (turned) to sustain French nuclear collaboration with the apartheid regime in Pretoria.

In spite of widespread criticism, the Reagan administration in Washington has been openly fraternizing with the racists. The resounding criticisms of the Reagan administration's foreign policy have been quite eloquent even to Western ears. In fact, the OAU had called to recently join in appealing to Washington not to base its African policy on short-term self-interest. Whatever good will the contact group initially had has now considerably petered out. The reason for this is easy to discern. It will be self-deception to trust that the very governments who have contributed to blocking United Nation's attempts at imposing sanctions on South Africa will bring enough pressure to bear on the Pretoria regime over Namibia. The report from Ottawa indicates that the foreign ministers of the countries involved in the contact group are well aware of this scepticism as their renewed effort is aimed at bringing confidence and facilitating new progress on the Namibia talks. We have continued to emphasize that the most effective means of tackling the Namibian independence question will be by imposing sanctions on South Africa. Diplomatic efforts are also worthwhile if they emanate from genuine (?commitments). Nigeria's policy has always been that international disputes can always be settled amicably through diplomatic negotiations without resorting to arms. It is hoped that the experts who will be mandated to work out the anticipated new proposals would note the extent of misgivings that now attend the efforts of the contact group.

SENEGAL

SOCIALIST PARTY SUPPORTS DIOUF ON GAMBIA ACTION

AB032250 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Statement issued in Dakar on 3 August by the Political Bureau of the Senegalese Socialist Party following events in Gambia]

[Text] The Political Bureau of the Socialist Party met Monday at the National Assembly under the chairmanship of Mr Abdou Diouf, secretary general of the party. During the meeting, the Political Bureau heard an important report by its secretary general, Mr Abdou Diouf, on the events in Gambia on the night of Wednesday, 29 July, and the morning of Thursday, 30 July. The Political Bureau of the Socialist Party, having listened with rapt attention to the various implications involved in the events and their consequences, [words indistinct] that the events directly (?affect) Senegal's security and its credibility. To this end, the Socialist Party's Political Bureau renewed its unflinching support for the action taken by the head of state and the government of the republic in order to fulfill the country's international commitments and [words indistinct]. To this end, the Political Bureau once again demonstrated its total approval for the initiative taken, and reaffirmed its solidarity with the powers of the republic and especially, with the head of state, President Abdou Diouf, for the timeliness of the decision he made to bring back Gambia to peace, stability and democracy.

In the face of the success gained by the Senegalese Armed Forces in Gambia and their mission, the Socialist Party's Political Bureau also paid homage to the courage [words indistinct] by demonstrating in the present circumstances, their determination to defend the honor and security of our country. The Political Bureau therefore calls on the government to (?accomplish) the necessary measures already taken and which have produced positive results to bring back peace on Gambian territory.

The Political Bureau of the Socialist Party referred to the demagogic behavior of some opposition parties on the hasty stand on the events and strongly condemned the irresponsible position which made the opposition place the immediate interest above the interest of all Senegalese. To this end, the Political Bureau of the Socialist Party [words indistinct]. The Political Bureau therefore stressed the need for every Senegalese citizen to show better responsibility under such circumstances, and the need for them to turn deaf ears to the demagoguery of some politicians.

The Political Bureau took the opportunity to emphasize to all members of the Socialist Party not to spare any efforts to contribute to the consolidation of national independence which should be the duty of every Senegalese in the fulfilment of its international commitments [words indistinct].

Before closing, the Political Bureau once again strongly reaffirmed its unreserved support for the head of state, President Abdou Diouf, and expressed its great admiration for the determination and efficiency with which he is conducting the destiny of the Senegalese people, and especially under the present circumstances when our country is incontestably engaged on the path to glory and [word indistinct].

PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED ON INTERSTATE RELATIONS

PM311506 Paris LE CONTINENT in French 23 Jul 81 p 1, 2

[Ibrahima Signate interview with Senegalese President Abdou Diouf--date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] [Question] Will the "redeployment" taking place in Senegalese diplomacy go as far as the establishment of diplomatic relations with Angola and Cuba?

[Answer] We have established diplomatic relations with Cuba, but no exchange of ambassadors has taken place; as for Angola, I would recall that we have recognized the independence of that country, but we do not have diplomatic relations with it owing to outstanding matters. We based our position on the principle that Cuban troops must be withdrawn and that a process of national reconciliation should be undertaken and pursued.

The major problem at present for our continent is the securing of independence for Namibia, and we must exert all our efforts to attain this.

[Question] Is there any chance of a resumption in relations between Senegal and Libya, and if so under what conditions?

[Answer] We had good relations with Libya up to the time when that country began to interfere in our affairs. The sole condition for a resumption of normal relations is that Libya should respect the independence of other African countries and cease to engage in action which causes destabilization in Africa.

[Question] Since the visit by Mr Ben Yahia to Dakar, how do you see the future of relations between Senegal and Algeria?

[Answer] Our relations with Algeria are just as they should be. With Mr Ben Yahia's visit, and with other manifestations of the desire of both countries to advance along the path of wholesome and frank cooperation, these relations will improve. Our main concern being peace, and the security and unity of Africa, we are doing our utmost to maintain the best possible relations with all countries.

[Question] France has just given itself a Socialist president and a largely Socialist parliament. Is this new situation one which will perceptibly modify the nature of Franco-Senegalese and Franco-African relations and, if so, in what areas precisely?

[Answer] There have always been special relations between France and Senegal. It just happens that the new French head of state is an old friend of the Third World in general and Senegal in particular, and that our two governments share the same ideal of democratic socialism. For all these reasons, and because the new French leaders are firmly resolved on this score, cooperation and friendship between France and Senegal and between France and Africa will improve, and gain in solidity, vigor and diversity in all fields.

COMMUNIQUE ON GUINEA-BISSAU COOPERATION TALKS

AB010823 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Joint communique issued in Dakar on 30 July at the end of the meeting of the Senegal-Guinea-Bissau joint cooperation commission]

[Text] The meeting of the joint cooperation commission between the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and the Republic of Senegal was held in Dakar on 23, 29, and 30 July 1981. The Guinea delegation, led by His Excellency Mr Victor Saude Maria, vice president of the Revolutionary Council and minister of foreign affairs, was composed of His Excellency Mr Alexandre Nunes Correia, Guinea-Bissau ambassador to Senegal; (Mr Lamine Haidara), director of legal, consular and Islamic affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; (Agnello Regalla), director general at the Ministry of Information; (Piuo Correia), director general of natural resources; Antonio Mores Santos, director general of Samatexta [expansion unknown]; (Ufala Ramos), director general of customs; Hilario Lopes Carvallio, director at the Ministry of Transport, Tourism and Telecommunications; (Joseph Umberto Albarenga), director of the International Cooperation Department; (Lasana Toure), head of the Department of Africa, Asia and Oceania at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; (Ladjib Said), head of the Information Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; (Mrs Antonia Vendetekerra), consul of Guinea-Bissau in Dakar; (Mr Mendes Perreira), departmental head at the Ministry of Interior; Mr Moustafa Cassamas, head of the Vegetable Processing Department at the Ministry of Rural Development; Mr Sako Camara, sectional head at the Ministry of Trade, Fisheries and Craftsmanship; and (Mrs Dossuferra), member of the cabinet of the minister of foreign affairs.

The Senegalese delegation, led by His Excellency Mr Moustapha Niasse, minister of state for foreign affairs, comprises His Excellency Youssoufou Ibrahima Dieng, Senegal's ambassador to Guinea-Bissau; Mr Ousmane Camara, technical adviser to the minister of state for foreign affairs; Salioune Cisse, director of political and cultural affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ibrahima Kaba, director of economic and technical affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Saoudou Diouf, director of marine fisheries; Simon Bouassi, director of merchant marine; Papa Thiam, director of cooperation; Mamar Diop, deputy director general of the National Police Service; Mamadou Diallo, technical adviser at the Ministry of Public Health; Lamine Diop, technical adviser to the secretary of state for water and forest; Papa Ousmane Saye, divisional head at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mrs (Sulu Therese Ndiaye) [words indistinct] head of the International Relations Department and secretary of state for human promotion,as well as several top civil servants.

During the opening session of this sixth meeting, the two ministers of foreign affairs underlined the historical, geographical, political, economic, cultural and human relations which exist between the peoples of Guinea and Senegal and expressed satisfaction at the willingness shown by the two countries' governments to develop and expand their already exemplary cooperation for which the joint cooperation commission constitutes a privileged instrument. To this end, they reaffirmed the determination of the two governments to pursue and further strengthen this cooperation on the bilateral, regional and subregional levels with mutual respect, friendship and solidarity in accordance with the directives of Their Excellencies Viera Nino and Abdou Diouf.

The two heads of delegations, in the course of several private meetings, reviewed the major political and economic issues on the African and international scene. In this regard, they noted with satisfaction their similiarity of views on issues raised, especially in the field of maintenance of peace and international security, on decolonization, the struggle against racial discrimination and apartheid.

During their meeting, the two delegations, settling under two commissions, examined all other issues concerning cooperation between the two countries within the framework of the agreements and conventions existing between them. On this occasion, they outlined concerted actions aimed at consolidating and strengthening their relations of friendship, fraternity and cooperation. Thus, in the cultural and social fields, the two parties signed an agreement of socio-cultural exchanges for 1982-1983. Under this agreement, the two countries will undertake several exchanges in cultural, national education, higher education, training, social activities, youth and sports and information sectors.

Concerning sanitary matters, the two parties agreed to continue the negotiations on the draft agreement on public health so that it can be signed as soon as possible. This agreement will enable both countries to engage in active cooperation in that sector especially in the harmonization of the battle strategies against endemic diseases on the bilateral level and within the framework of subregional and regional organizations. In addition, both parties agreed to continue their negotiations in order to make early arrangements for the problem of sewage systems.

In the economic, scientific and technical spheres, both parties objectively examined their cooperation in the spheres of commerce, customs, agriculture, animal husbandry, water and forests, deep sea fishing, transportation, posts and telecommunications and technical and scientific research. With particular reference to cooperation in the sphere of forestry, they negotiated an agreement which provides for the harmonization of their national laws and the combination of their efforts to fight drought.

Also, in order to apply the rules for technical cooperation between developing countries both countries reached an agreement on personnel which provides for the hiring of technical assistants for the training of personnel in both countries.

In order to further promote commercial exchanges they decided to sign a commercial agreement to cover the sale of new products. They also decided to charge a Senegalese mission, which will visit Guinea-Bissau, with the duty of seriously examining and finding concrete solutions to the problems of [words indistinct] and of cooperation in the sphere of customs.

Both delegations reiterated their desire to cooperate in the sphere of deep sea fishing. They agreed, in this context, to convene a meeting of experts in order to finalize the negotiations which have already begun between both parties.

Concerning cooperation in the sphere of water and forests, agriculture, transporation, telecommunications, scientific and technical research, both parties took a lot of measures aimed at ensuring harmonious development. At the end of their meeting both delegations expressed satisfaction with the brotherly, friendly and understanding atmosphere which characterized the sixth session of the Guinea-Senegal joint high commission. His Excellency Victor Saude Maria, on behalf of his delegation and on his own behalf, thanked the Senegalese Government and people for the excellent arrangements they made for the success of this session as well as for the warm and brotherly welcome they gave to the Guinea delegation during their stay in Senegal.

Both delegations agreed to hold the next session of the joint high commission in Bissau at a date which will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

Signed in Dakar on 30 July 1981 by His Excellency Moustapha Niasse, minister of state for foreign affairs, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Senegal and by His Excellency Victor Saude Maria, vice president of the Revolutionary Council and minister of foreign affairs, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

ANGOLA

DOS SANTOS: U.S. AIDS PRETORIA WITH NUCLEAR MEANS

EA021532 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 2 Aug 81

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and the People's Republic of Angola [FAPLA], presided over the main ceremony marking the seventh anniversary of the formation of the FAPLA in Luanda yesterday.

Describing the current war situation in the southern part of our country as being aggravated by the current invasion of South African military forces, the head of state stressed that what was happening was part of the imperialist strategy aimed at preventing the PRA from supporting SWAPO and the ANC and at preserving the southern part of the continent as a source of raw material for the capitalist monopolies. (?The strategy also aimed) at destabilizing the region's progressive regimes.

In order to achieve their goal, the head of state went on, some Western powers, particularly the United States, are trying to equip the apartheid anachronism with the means of manufacturing nuclear arms.

Referring to ways of confronting the aggression, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos emphasized the need to continue training armed forces' cadres so as to build up a modern army. The contribution made in this respect by the Cuban and Soviet internationalists was praised by the FAPLA commander in chief.

The international situation, characterized by the ever-widening contradictions affecting capitalism and by [word indistinct] (?relations) between capitalist and socialist countries, was also discussed by the head of state during the main ceremony of 1 August. He described the situation as a (?serious) threat to international peace and security.

The president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the PRA and commander in chief of FAPLA ended his speech by reiterating the PRA's unconditional support for the Namibian and South African peoples.

MOZAMBIQUE

DOWNED FRENCH AIRCRAFT FOUND IN GAZA PROVINCE

EA041120 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] The DC-3 Dakota of the French (?Herne Exploration) Company which has been missing since last Saturday was found in Gaza Province with its six passengers dead. According to NOTICIAS DA BEIRA, investigations are underway to establish the cause of the accident. The aircraft had been used for aeromagnetic prospecting for hydrocarbons in the Vilanculos, Mapai, Sheful, Chicualacuala and Mabote regions of southern Save. The aircraft left Beira on Saturday at 183 for southern Save. It had its last contact with the controller at Beira international airport at 1045.

[Paris Domestic Service in French at 0900 GMT on 4 August carries a report which says: "A French civilian DC-3 which was engaged in a program of oil prospection was shot down last Saturday by the regular Mozambique Armed Forces while the plane was flying over Mozambique."]

SOUTH AFRICA

RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANC LEADER DEATH DENIED

LD040940 Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] South Africa has rejected an accusation by the Zimbabwe Government that South African agents were responsible for killing a leader of the African National Congress. The leader, Mr Joe Gqabi, was shot dead in Salisbury on Saturday night.

In a statement released by the South African Department of Foreign Affairs, the department says the accusation was apparently aimed at protecting the real murderer because it would embarrass the Zimbabwe Government if the organization responsible for the deed was exposed. The Zimbabwe Government has set up a top-level investigation into the assassination.

HUNGER CLAIMED DRIVING SWAPO FROM ANGOLA

LD012225 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] The general officer commanding South-West Africa command, Maj Gen Charles Lloyd, says hunger is driving increasing numbers of SWAPO terrorists across the border from Angola. Addressing newsmen at the border (?place) of Ruacana in South-West Africa, Namibia, Gen Lloyd said the terrorists were coming across the border in greater numbers not to fight but to survive because of hunger and drought. This was confirmed by a prisoner presented to newsmen. He said the biggest problem in Angola was hunger and the short of supply of weapons.

The newsmen were also shown a large display of weapons mainly of Soviet, East European and Chinese origin captured in followup operations into Angola. An officer said much of the equipment was in poor condition and there were several instances where the ammunition was not the right type for the weapon captured with it. Angola had earlier accused South African troops of invading the country, but the South African defense minister, Gen Malan, denied this. He said followup and hot-pursuit operations were constantly being carried out against SWAPO terrorists in southern Angola.

TANZANIA

S. AFRICA ANC CONDEMNS GQABI ASSASSINATION

EA031940 Dar es Salaam in English to Central and Southern Africa 1600 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] The African National Congress [ANC] of South Africa has condemned the killing of its member, Comrade Joe Gqabi, in Zimbabwe.

In a statement in Dar es Salaam today, the ANC said that Comrade Gqabi's assassination shows that the racists have embarked on intimidation of independent African nations which support the liberation movement. The statement said the death of the ANC patriot will stir more youths and workers in South Africa to take an active part in the struggle against the apartheid regime. It said the murder of Ndugu Gqabi will be answered by the intensification of the armed struggle inside South Africa until the apartheid regime had been destroyed and a people's government established.